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**HISTORY, GROWTH,  
*and*  
TRANSITION OF 4-H  
AMONG NEGROES IN  
SOUTH CAROLINA**

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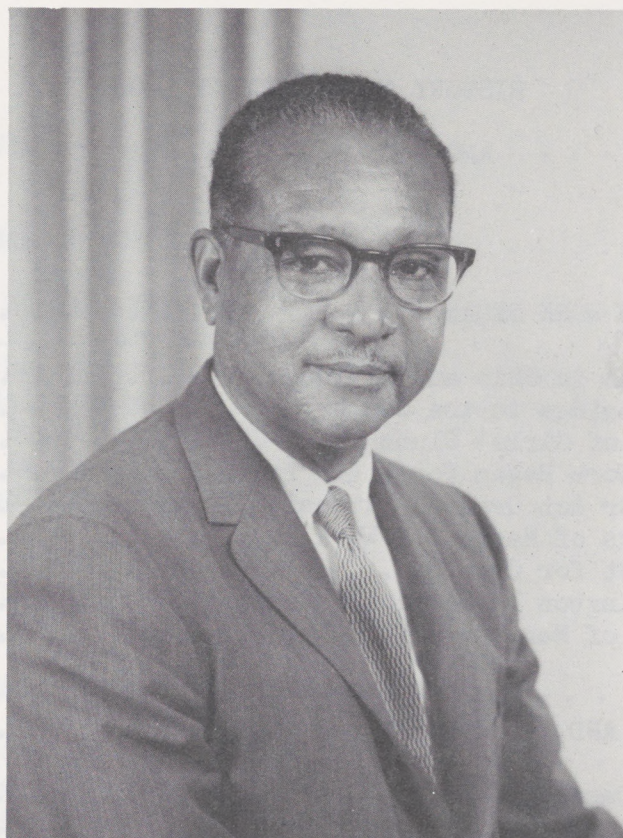
*by*  
**Wayman Johnson**

[1969]









-----ABOUT THE AUTHOR

He was born in a farm community in the coastal area of South Carolina and attended the public schools in that section. He entered South Carolina State College and graduated with a B.S. degree in agriculture. He taught vocational agriculture several years and then resigned to accept an appointment with the Clemson Extension Service as agricultural agent in the Piedmont section of the state. After serving in this capacity for several years, he was invited to join the state staff as assistant district agent. In the later position he worked over the state with farm people, especially the 4-H club members.

He earned his M. S. degree in education from his alma mater. At present he is an associate extension specialist (4-H Club Work) with headquarters at Clemson University.

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HISTORY AND GROWTH OF 4-H  
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## PREFACE

This book was written primarily to provide a historical background of 4-H Club work among Negroes in South Carolina -- how it entered the state, the tie it had with club work elsewhere during the pioneer days, and how it grew with the help of dedicated workers and leaders. This book will probably be used by some as a reference on 4-H Club work and, in a limited manner, about some of its people.

This is not a handbook on 4-H policies, nor does it have anything to do with extension policies. Its main purpose is to establish a springboard for 4-H work among Negroes in South Carolina and to follow its growth through the years.

We dedicate it to the 4-H membership in this state; to the parents who not only encourage their children to join the 4-H Club but also help them with their projects and problems; to the large number of volunteer leaders who give of their time to supervise the 4-H program in its various activities; to the sponsors who stay behind the scene but extend their hand of help in the form of prizes, awards, and other manifestations of good will; to the personnel of the Extension Service who go about this work as a service to be rendered that is prompted by a deep inner compulsion; and to my wife who pleaded with me to write about the thing I love so dearly.

Through the years the work of these clubs made lasting impression on the boys and the adults who worked with them.

1 Franklin M. Beck, The 4-H Story, 1951.

2 Loc. cit.



PREFACE

This book was written primarily to provide a historical background of the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina -- how it started, the state of the state with civil work programs during the present days, and how it grew with the help of dedicated workers and leaders. This book will probably be used by some as a reference on Civil Rights work in a limited manner, about some of its people. This is not a handbook on Civil Rights, nor does it have anything to do with extension policies. Its main purpose is to establish a springboard for Civil Rights work among Negroes in South Carolina and to follow its growth through the years. We dedicate it to the Civil Rights membership in this state; to the parents who not only encourage their children to join the Civil Rights but also help them with their projects and problems; to the large number of volunteer leaders who give of their time to supervise the Civil Rights program; to the various activities; to the sponsors who stay behind the scenes, but extend their hand of help in the form of prizes, awards, and other manifestations of good will; to the personnel of the Extension Service who go about this work as a service to be rendered that is prompted by a deep inner compulsion; and to my wife who pleaded with me to write about the thing I love so dearly.

Franklin M. Beach, Jr.  
Columbia, South Carolina

Franklin M. Beach, Jr., The Civil Rights, 1951



## HOW YOUTH CLUB WORK STARTED

The history of 4-H Club work is elusive, fascinating, and stimulating. Its roots go deep into several communities that claim to be its birthplace. Its young branches sprang up in several places over a period of years. Most people think of its beginning with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.<sup>1</sup> It goes back, however, as far as 1828 when a teacher in Butler County, Ohio, allotted some land to his students and had them grow corn under the stimulus of competition just as in 4-H club work today.

Scores of instances could be pointed to where some public-spirited person saw the need for some type of activity of this nature and proceeded to do something about it. Whenever leaders of this type gave the stamp of public recognition to youthful achievement on the farm and in the home, there club work began.

We think, however, that the greatest impression was made in 1900 when there came a great cry to improve the one-room schools in Ohio and Illinois. Very seldom did boys go on to high school and only one in five went to college.<sup>2</sup> Not only were the boys dissatisfied with this type of school but also the parents who were paying the taxes.

### Boys' Clubs in Ohio and Illinois

Through the years the work of these clubs made lasting impression on the boys and the adults who worked with them.

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1 Franklin M. Reck, The 4-H Story, 1951.

2 Loc. cit.



The Department of Agriculture observed the progress being made in establishing better farm practices and the reaction of men and communities to this work.

Two men who did something about this program at almost the same time were school superintendents, Albert B. Graham in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, and O. J. Kern in Winnebago County, Illinois.<sup>3</sup>

Albert B. Graham, a farm-raised boy with several years of rural teaching experience, took over the superintendency of the rural schools in Springfield Township in 1900. "Industrial education," meaning the kind of education that could be applied directly to the practical arts of living, interested him. He had seen a fellow teacher introduce manual training into his one-room school and had noted how working with hands--making things--had improved morale. He wondered if agriculture couldn't also be made a part of the schools with similar results.

In 1901 he sounded out teachers and students on the idea of forming a boys' and girls' experiment club. The response was favorable enough so that he decided to call a meeting of interested youngsters.

He asked the county commissioner for a room and was told he could have space in the basement of a school. He cleared out broken furniture, janitor mops, and buckets. Early in the winter of 1902, his first group of boys and girls met, wondering what their superintendent had in mind. Graham reports this first meeting as taking place January 15, 1902.

Graham told the boys and girls that they would meet once a month there in the basement of the county building. He showed them some litmus paper

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid., page 1.



bought from the drugstore and suggested that they test the soil from various parts of their fathers' farms. Later, he said, perhaps they might select the best corn from their fathers' crops and plant experimental plots. At later meetings he introduced rope splicing and knot tying and brought in a microscope with which he showed them the globules in milk and the circulation of blood in a frog's foot.

The program that first year was experimental, but in 1903 Graham decided to ask for outside help in establishing a more permanent schedule of events. He appealed for help to Liberty Hyde Bailey at Cornell, who replied on January 21, 1903, that Cornell had done nothing along the line of boys' experiment clubs though it had thousands of children engaged in "true nature study." Bailey recommended that Graham get in touch with O. J. Kern, superintendent of schools in Winnebago County, Illinois.

Graham had met Kern at a teachers' convention in Chicago two years before and knew that Kern was doing similar work; but he decided to look closer home. He got in touch with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, and Thomas F. Hunt, dean of agriculture at Ohio State University. Here he got help because college experiment stations were looking for ways of getting their new-found knowledge out to the farm. The college had formed an Agricultural Student Union made up of former students who were putting into effect the new techniques developed at the experiment station. The union was a link between station and farm --its object being to conduct demonstrations with the station's bearing part of the expense.

With the aid of L. H. Goddard, secretary of the union, Graham worked out a program for 1903. Goddard then offered to supply sacks of four



kinds of seed corn so that boys could compare yields of these varieties with the kind grown by their fathers. He also offered to supervise soil testing for acidity. Report forms for both these projects were devised. Graham also added a vegetable garden project, using seeds provided free by the federal government. The object of this project was to grow vegetables not only for home use but also for sale.

This work created such interest throughout the township that it was heard of among the parents as well as among the children. To have boys and girls know that agricultural pursuits are looked upon with favor elevates such pursuits to their proper plane. The foolish notions--"If my son can't be anything else, he can be a farmer," or "My son doesn't need much more than an elementary education if he is to become a farmer"--were passing away.

The Boys' Experiment Club was testing the soils for acid and alkali. This work was under the direction of the soils department of the Ohio Student Union. Many men not having children in school were becoming interested in this work. A map was made of this township showing where acid and alkali soils could be found.

It was evident that here was a rural area coming to life under the driving inspiration of a teacher. The university published a bulletin on Graham's club entitled "Rural School Agriculture" and distributed it in 1903 to high schools, agricultural papers, county newspapers, and members of legislature. Graham's club received publicity not only in Ohio but also in other states. Before the end of the year 13 similar clubs were formed in nine Ohio counties, all of them townshipwide clubs directed by the



school superintendent. They elected officers and held periodic meetings under the Springfield plan. Local exhibits were held the following January.

Although these Ohio clubs were called "school agricultural clubs," they elected student officers and met regularly outside of school. They conducted mainly the four projects already mentioned: corn growing, soil testing, vegetable garden growing, and flower garden growing. Other activities were collecting wild flowers, weed seeds, and insects. At the annual exhibits almost any kind of agricultural or domestic science demonstration might be given. Club members conducted their projects at home and filled out regular reports on their work. Prizes were not stressed, and there is no record that badges or membership cards were issued. Enrollment records were kept, however.

So outstanding was Graham's work that in July 1905 he was brought to the College of Agriculture as the first superintendent of Extension. Under his direction, school clubs reached a high of 60 with an enrollment of 3,000 in 1906, after which they were gradually replaced as agricultural courses were introduced into the rural school curriculum.

The Ohio countywide clubs began as the effort of one man to vitalize his one-room schools. They were supported by the experiment station as a means of introducing new varieties of seed corn and encouraging the use of lime on acid soils. They were supported by the College of Agriculture because they tied in with the educational aims of the institution.

Strong college support was also a factor in the growth of the Illinois clubs. By this time colleges had a growing fund of knowledge to pass on to farmers. Certainly new developments were appreciated, since only 20



years before Liberty Hyde Bailey had reported that the curriculum at Michigan Agricultural College consisted of Greek and Roman agriculture and ditch digging.

In 20 short years a transformation had occurred. Through farmers' institutes, Grange meetings, short courses and other work, knowledge was passed on. One obvious avenue to extend knowledge was with youth. The farm boy and girl were becoming the object of attention of land-grant colleges. This attention centered in itself on the one-room school because at the time this was the most effective institution through which to reach country boys and girls.

On February 22, 1902, about a month after Graham reports having held his first meeting for boys in Springfield, Ohio, O. J. Kern, county superintendent of schools in Winnebago County, Illinois, assembled 37 boys in his office in Rockford. These boys, no doubt glad to get out of class, must have wondered what was in the wind as they listened to brief talks from Professor C. A. Shamel of the Illinois College of Agriculture and Superintendent Fred Rankin of the College Extension Work. Shamel and Rankin were carrying the banner of better seed corn. Under Professor Perry G. Holden, Cyril G. Hopkins, and Shamel, Illinois had made great strides in the scientific breeding of corn. The 37 volunteer students in Kern's office were to become partners in the crusade.

Kern himself was more interested in the development of his students than he was in corn. He wanted a more practical education for the farmer boy. "Why not a course of training in the country school for the country boy which shall teach him more about the country life around him? Along



with his study of the kangaroo, the bamboo, and cockatoo, why not study the animals on the farm and proper feeding standards for them? ...Instead of all the boy's arithmetic being devoted to problems on banking, stocks, exchange, brokerage, allegation and partnership, why not some practical problems with reference to farm economics?"

Kern was also running into difficulty trying to interest the farmer in his school. The rural school had done little more than teach his children the three R's and the farmer was inclined to keep it going on that basis without spending any more on it. "The farmer must be met on his own grounds," was Kern's answer. "It is not enough to tell him of the shortcomings of the country schools; one must be able to tell him what is better."

So Kern welcomed the support of the college of agriculture and the farmers' institutes in forming a boys' experiment club as a means of helping the boy and interesting the parent at the same time. That first year each boy received 500 grains of selected seed corn from the local farmer's institute and raised what he called "institute corn." The college experiment station also sent each boy a quantity of sugar beet seed in a campaign to discover whether sugar beets could be profitably raised in northern Illinois. Circulars, bulletins, and forms were mailed to the boys to guide them, and rural teachers supervised the work firsthand.

#### Club Beginnings in the South

Clubs began springing up in the South. It was in Mississippi that the federal government first took a hand in sponsoring and directing club



work. The first man to organize a corn club in Mississippi was William Hall Smith, superintendent of schools in Holmes County. When Smith called a meeting of volunteer corn growers and their teachers in the courthouse in the county seat of Lexington late in February 1907, he was spurred by the same motives that had prompted Graham, Kern, Adams, Benson, Field, and others. He wanted a system of schools that would not lose their hold on a boy when he reached the age of fourteen. This could be done, he felt, if school work were more closely tied with the farm.

Southern rural schools were in a more desperate state than those in the rest of the country. Although Holmes County schools were distinguished by having eight months of "free schooling," most school years in the South averaged downward from five months to as low as two months, and salaries of rural teachers averaged downward from \$300 a year to \$150, as compared to a national average of \$516.

Smith wanted more prosperous and effective schools, and the way to get them, he felt, was to interest the farmers in them. He proposed to do this with a corn contest for the boys and with needlework, breadmaking, and cake baking for the girls. He called the girls' organization a "home culture" club, as Cap Miller had done in Iowa three years before.

Smith knew that low-income farms could hardly support a good school system. "It has been demonstrated that our soil is capable of producing 100 bushels of corn to the acre," he wrote in October 1907, "yet our average production is less than 20 bushels per acre. We have the best pasture and corn lands, but we are bringing our meal and corn from the West."



Behind this condition was the initiative-destroying one-crop system of farming that was general in the Cotton Belt. Most Cotton Belt farmers were in debt to the "supply store" for their stock feed and family food. The only commodity on which a farmer could get credit was cotton; therefore, he had to raise cotton to pay his debt to the supply store. Few farmers raised a garden. Family diets were chiefly corn meal, side meat, and molasses--all bought on credit at the supply store. Few farmers raised feed for their mules--they bought it. When it came time to "settle up" in the fall, the farmer seldom had any money left. All he could do was to go back to raising cotton in order to assure himself more food and feed next year.

#### Beginning of Girls' Clubs

These clubs for boys grew and spread throughout the South; then the question arose--what are we going to do about the girls? Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was not in favor of spreading the work to include too many projects, but he met with others in Washington, including J. Phil Campbell, who had organized farm demonstration work in South Carolina. Campbell, who was working in Washington at this time, wanted a comprehensive program. Knapp vetoed the idea, but it passed and tomatoes were selected as a project for the girls.

In 1909 the tomato club idea was brought to South Carolina and put before the State Education Association that was having its annual meeting in Columbia. The teachers listened with interest, but only one of them caught the vision and put the plan into action. She was Miss Marie S.



Cromer, a county school teacher from Aiken County. She went home and began organizing the first girls' tomato club in the state.

These tomato clubs, along with other types of clubs for girls, began to spread like the corn, pig, and garden clubs for boys.

#### How Club Work Began for Negro Youth in S. C.

As these roots grew deeper and spread wider in various parts of the nation, Negro educators became interested. Booker T. Washington had watched the progress of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's initial work in Texas and other boll-weevil-threatened states, beginning in 1903. Knapp's early agents had enrolled many demonstrators among the Negro farmers in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.<sup>4</sup> The reports of their success created a demand for demonstration work in other southern states, and this in turn called for the appointment of Negro demonstration agents. Therefore, in 1906, T. M. Campbell, a young energetic student at Tuskegee Institute, was appointed the first Negro demonstration agent in the nation.

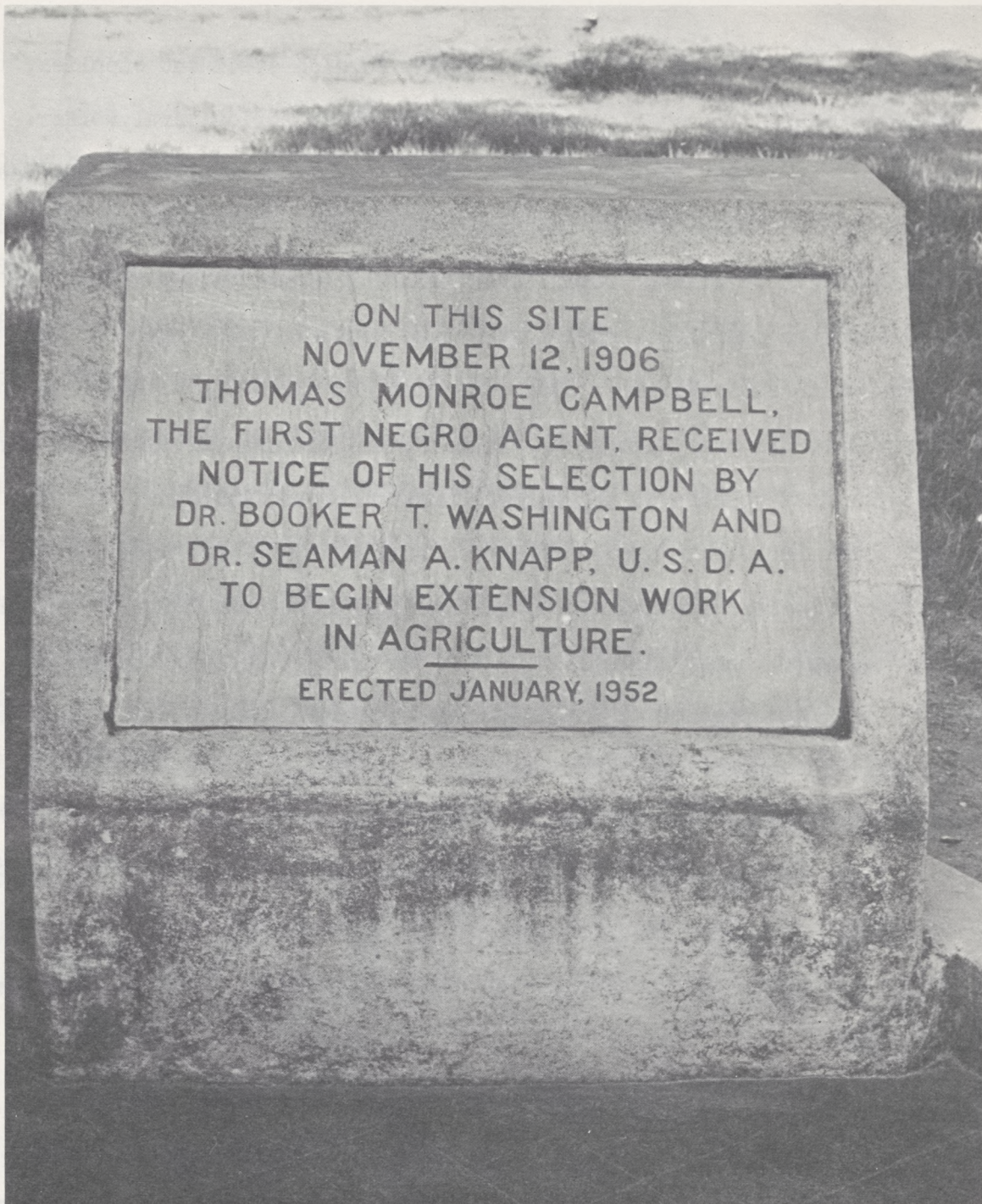
About the time T. M. Campbell was appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp as the first Negro demonstration agent, Dr. Booker T. Washington, who, like Hollis B. Frissell, then head of Hampton Institute, had seen the need for agriculturally trained men to work with Negro farmers, was contemplating sending his young agricultural graduates to various parts of the country to work with the farm people.

Dr. Washington and Mr. W. P. Clyde of New York had a working agreement--if he would establish a colony on Hilton Head, South Carolina, give

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid., page 1.





This marker on the campus of Tuskegee Institute marks the spot where Dr. Seaman A. Knapp found T. M. Campbell plowing as a student and appointed him the first Negro demonstration agent.



the interested families 40 acres of land, furnish stock and supplies, Tuskegee would furnish classroom teachers and an agricultural worker. When this agreement was reached and the colony was established, Dr. Washington sent S. T. Powell as the first agricultural worker to Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Powell's official title was colony agent.

When the idea first came to the late Booker T. Washington to send his graduates in agriculture to remote sections of the globe, I doubt that it occurred to him that Hilton Head would be the jumping-off place for agricultural instruction for the Negro farmers in South Carolina.

After Professor Powell had a chance to make his work known, he exerted a leadership that encouraged the people to grow better corn, peas, peanuts, sugar cane, and melons. As these farmers became more settled under the new approach to farming, they permitted their sons to plant small patches and attend the colony meetings. It was not 4-H club work at that time, but in true fashion it was what club work stands for today.

Such families as the Dingles, the Edwards, the Loudalers, the Standfields all have fond recollections of the days when the boys of the colony would meet along the road or at school and talk about the crops they were growing.

In spite of three successive years of destructive September gales that marked the end of the colony in 1914, the lessons learned by many of the devout families of that time still linger with those who live there today.



### Smith-Lever Act Creates Extension Service

This club work with youth spread like wildfire over the nation and caught the attention of the thinking people of America. The time was ripe for the Congress to do something about it. In 1914 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act, creating a cooperative extension program in each state. Passage of the act climaxed more than six years of effort on the part of our colleges, with the support of many organizations, to obtain federal aid for extension services. There were about 116,262 members in various types of extension clubs over the nation prior to 1914, but the next year after the act was passed 45,000 new members joined. This increase was due to the interest of Congress that permitted more workers on the field.

It was about this time that extension work began to spread among Negroes. Several appointments for both men and women were made. In every instance then, as it is today, the agents appointed were required to work with boys and girls as well as adults. Mr. J. A. Evans, when he was assistant chief of Extension in Washington, had this to say:

Agents find boys and girls more receptive, more willing to follow instructions, and, on the whole, better demonstrators than their parents. Often the best way or the only way to get father or mother interested in the program of extension work is first to get consent to enlist the boy or girl in some extension program.

From then on club work among boys and girls, along with other extension activities, has been spreading among Negroes. Schools have always been associated with 4-H Club work. This was true of the Hilton Head Colony. While Powell was busy instructing the people in agriculture, Mr. Charles Thurston and Miss Mary Thomas from Tuskegee and Misses Lucinda



Franklin, Ellen Maynard, Helen Coleman, and Mary Thomas, all from Hampton Institute, were workers in the Hilton Head school, which was classed as one of the best in that section. Mr. Thurston, who was head master of the school, stayed from 1908 to 1914 when the colony was dissolved.

When the State Legislature passed the Smith-Hughes Federal Vocational Act in 1917, State College was designated by the State Board of Education to train teachers in agriculture, the trades, and industries. But it was in 1925 before courses in agricultural education, farm mechanics, and agricultural extension were added. By the time the college got started in extension teaching, the 4-H enrollment in the state had gone beyond the 1,000 mark. With the help of Professor J. W. Hoffman of the Department of Agriculture, farmers' institutes were conducted in the counties of the state. For that purpose, \$75.00 was appropriated from the Farm Receipt Fund to defray the expenses.

Because of the work of these institutes and the impression they were having on the people at that time, the legislature in session in 1913 appropriated \$2,000.00 for extension work. Much of this money was used by the college to send valuable information to the farmers of the state through extension bulletins.<sup>5</sup>

This literature sent out by the college had its impact on the farmer and his wife for better farming and homemaking, and it also made them realize that the "farm boy of today is to become the farmer of tomorrow." By 1935, 4,495 boys were enrolled in this work and completed demonstrations

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<sup>5</sup> N. C. Nix, History of S. C. State College, 1937, p. 137.



at a total profit of \$14,236.70.<sup>6</sup>

When the Extension Program, as defined by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, got moving, it found Negro agents who had already been appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp at work in parts of the South. Tom Campbell was at work in Alabama and John Pierce was in Virginia. P. J. Barton was Negro agent for the Piedmont area of South Carolina, and R. W. Westbury was Negro agent for the "Black Belt" that lay in the lowlands and along the river below Columbia.<sup>7</sup>

E. D. Jenkins, who seems to be the first agent appointed in this state by Dr. Knapp, had been working in Bamberg County since 1907. This was the year before M. W. L. Easterling, Marlboro County, organized the first corn club in South Carolina for white boys.<sup>8</sup> He was probably paid from USDA funds before there was an extension program.<sup>9</sup>

There is a parallel between the appointment of demonstration agents and the growth of 4-H Club work. This becomes more apparent as we review the appointments for just a few of the beginning years. In 1916 we find J. E. Blanton in Beaufort, Dr. H. Goodwin, Samuel R. Nance in Newberry, R. W. Westbury in Sumter, and E. D. Jenkins still in Bamberg. Then by 1917, as a result of the splendid cooperation between State A. & M. College and Clemson College, Robert Shaw Wilkinson, Ph.D., was appointed director of

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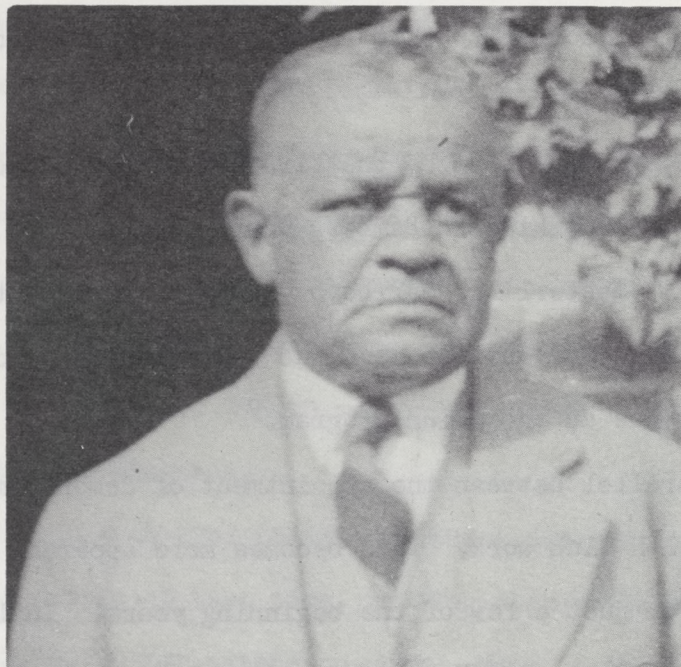
<sup>6</sup> Ibid., page 131.

<sup>7</sup> 1919 Annual Report, M. I. W. Williams, State Agent, Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work to Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

<sup>8</sup> Carolina Club Boy--Clemson College, Vol. XXVI.

<sup>9</sup> Letter--Mr. T. W. Morgan, February 15, 1962.





John Pierce was appointed first Extension Agent for Virginia. Later Pierce and Campbell worked out of Washington with the USDA Extension Service.



this work among Negroes and professor of Extension. In addition to these were George W. Daniels in Orangeburg, H. E. Daniels as clerk of the Extension Work Department, and J. P. Powell in Barnwell.

In 1918, changes and additions were made. J. E. Dickson was in Richland, H. A. Woodard in Sumter, E. L. Nick was sent to Georgetown, and H. E. Daniels was changed from clerk to demonstration agent in Darlington County. B. B. Barnwell was in Beaufort. Miss Sallie C. Walker was made clerk, Extension Work Department.

In 1919, H. E. Daniels was brought back to the college to serve as instructor of horticulture and assistant director of extension under Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, who was president of the college. In 1923, W. C. Bunch was added for Spartanburg, S. C. Disher for Darlington, W. B. Harrison for Anderson, Jessie Wilson for Florence, Jason Maloney for Sumter, and William Thompson for Georgetown. The number of appointments have gradually increased since that time.

#### Early Years of Negro 4-H Work

During this early period, women to do home demonstration work were also receiving appointments. The first Negro home demonstration agent was Annie Peters Hunter, who received her appointment January 1912 in the town of Baley, Okfuskee County, Oklahoma. Since that time, Negro home demonstration agents have gradually been employed to serve in the counties of South Carolina. Their mission was to work with girls as well as women in distributing home economics information. This was done on a general pattern as had been followed by the men agents. The coming of women workers in the



field, in addition to the increase in the number of men, added greatly to the number of boys and girls being reached.

Another factor entered about this time (1919)--the increase in the amount of time the agents could work. The employment time for the men increased from seven to twelve months. The first women workers were employed for summer months only, but gradually the employment time increased to eleven months by 1932. There were sixteen counties in which Negro farm and home agents worked in 1927. In that year there were 1,390 boys enrolled in 4-H Club work.<sup>10</sup>

One of the great periods in club work came to South Carolina in this period from 1919 to 1932. It was in 1919 that Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, then president and director, and his assistant, Mr. H. E. Daniels, attended a meeting at Hampton Institute, Virginia, at which "The Extension Work, Its Scope and Possibilities" was discussed. When he returned to the college, he got in touch with the director of Extension in this state and offered fuller cooperation and support for State College.

It was not surprising to know that R. S. Wilkinson made this move because he had a spirit and vision that reached into every farm home. He employed an open-door policy and gave demonstration work a sincere safe leadership as president of the state land-grant college. He believed in the dignity of worthwhile work and offered the opportunity for the whole farm family to come to the college and get all it had to give in inspiration

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<sup>10</sup> Negro Life and History in South Carolina, A. H. Gorden, p. 164.



and help for a larger life and service to others.<sup>11</sup>

The first group of Negro women met at State College in July 1919 to receive instruction in home demonstration work. These women were selected from their counties by the white home demonstration agent who, after they were assigned, supervised the Negro workers. The training, which lasted only a week, was done by Mrs. Dora Dee Worker, Miss Bessie Hayes, Miss Juanita Neely, and several other specialists from Winthrop College.

When these 13 women finished their course and went to work in Alledale, Georgetown, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Hampton, Orangeburg, Marion, Sumter, Horry, Richland, and Greenville, they met every kind of obstacle imaginable! None of them had an automobile. No county roads were paved; they traveled by horse and buggy or by railroad trains which were uncomfortable and slow. It required almost all of the waking hours on the job. After arriving at the community and the farm strangers had to be presented a new program. It was found that the best approach to the farm women was through the girl in the family. This often took place at the local school.

In 1921, Miss Mattie Mae Fitzgerald was appointed the first Negro supervisor of this work, followed in 1923 by Miss Dora Boston, who had several successful years as a home agent in Greenville County. She succeeded in getting appropriations from several of the counties, which helped to give the workers a feeling of stability and some hope of tenure. With this little degree of satisfaction, more families were served; consequently, more girls were reached.

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<sup>11</sup> Paper by H. E. Daniels, April 29, 1937.



In 1930, when Mrs. Nettie L. Kenner was serving as state supervisor of home demonstration work, her statistical reports showed that 200 girls had been in club work over six years and there were enrolled that year 2,463 girls and boys under the home agents. A report on boys compiled by Mr. Dan Lewis in 1930 shows that 2,109 boys were enrolled under the men agents.

The expansion of home demonstration work came during the food emergency of 1933. As an emergency relief measure, home demonstration agents were placed in every county. Although it was a problem for Mrs. Marian Paul, state supervisor at that time, to get qualified workers who were also eligible for relief, she contacted county relief centers and prospective workers until the task was done.

These recruits worked untiringly, and as a result of the benefits derived from the work, Florence, Marlboro, and Allendale counties gave appropriations to make the work permanent. The rural women of Greenville County pledged to contribute \$300 per year for a permanent agent. Sumter and Orangeburg County delegations gave appropriations to keep the work in their counties.

The emergency relief measures, along with various acts of Congress, made more funds available for additional workers, and, as they were put on, work with boys and girls was enhanced. This phase of extension work had not reached the organizational stage. Many of the Negro men agents as well as women were under the supervision of the white agents. These white agents, in many instances, had been on for a long time, even before the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.



In a matter of approach, extension work for Negro youth has not paralleled that of the whites in the Southern States. The white agents started to work with men demonstrators, followed in succession by boys, girls, and women. Negro work started with boys and girls first. The agents tried to meet the most urgent needs of the farms and homes. At the time the Department of Agriculture and state agricultural colleges first began to appoint Negro agents, the club work of white boys and girls had drifted away somewhat from the demonstration feature and was emphasizing the club feature. When the Negro agents began later to enroll boys and girls, they did so because they felt that these young folk should have an influence on farming and homemaking in their communities. It was not so much a matter of teaching and telling as it was of doing and growing. However, agents came to pay more attention to meetings, organization, recreation and group activities in general, but the central theme was and still is the demonstration.

#### Taking Root for Growth

Club work, spreading from the individual boy or girl to the project club, as corn or tomato club, grew to an overall organization. Smith and Lever had noted with much satisfaction the progress the boys' corn clubs had made in their respective states of Georgia and South Carolina long before the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 was passed. And, as far back as 1909, the first tomato club was organized for girls in South Carolina.

It is reported that the first club was organized for North Carolina Negro youth in 1915 in Martin County. Other clubs were organized later, but they were made up of both youth and adults. In 1916, the first club for



Negro boys was organized in Alabama. The following is a quotation from a report for the year ending December 31, 1916:

Another important activity just begun among Negroes in Alabama is the boy's club work, and it is intended that this work be closely associated with the County Agent System, rural schools, and other agricultural organization.

The first 4-H Club for Negroes in Georgia was organized in 1908. The first Negro state club worker for Georgia was appointed in 1922. In April 1915, John B. Weay, the first youth leader in North Carolina, was appointed. He was in charge of Negro homemakers' clubs in that state. Then, in 1916, Robert L. Reynolds was appointed the first 4-H Club agent for colored youth in Alabama. It was about this same time that Sumter County, South Carolina, organized the first home demonstration club in the world in Bethel Community.

South Carolina began to get its organization going on a different level in 1928. For in that summer all appointed agents in the state working among Negroes were asked to meet at the State College and bring with them a few representative club boys to organize the first State 4-H Council. Charles McIves from Darlington County was elected the first state president. By 1930 a report for boys compiled by Dan Lewis showed that 841 had enrolled that year and that a total of 1,268 had enrolled since 1923. The 1930 statistical report for girls prepared by Mrs. Nettie L. Kenner showed that 200 girls had been in club work over six years, as we have stated before. In 1930 there were 2,463 girls and boys enrolled. From that meeting in Orangeburg the spark of organization began to ignite 4-H Club work among Negroes in South Carolina.

The impact of the war period had brought changes as well as important



to the extension system. The farm people, both adult and youth, had measured up to the demands placed on them. The outbreak of the war found most of the nation poorly prepared. Few plans had been laid for carrying on through a long period of fighting. As a consequence, the early part of the war was marked by hastily continued emergency measures. Aside from its own military preparations, which took shape rapidly, the United States policy centered heavily upon supplying foodstuffs. It readily followed that the network of county farm advisors throughout the nation was extended. The county agent came to be the key contact between the government and the farmer. "Conserve all available food" was the cry of the Department of Agriculture. It was during this period that a large number of home demonstration agents were appointed to work among the women and with the girls, an increase in 4-H enrollment resulted.

The state organization that was set up in 1928 gelled the good that had been recognized in the work of the 4-H members, and now they were ready to affix new dimensions. The councils were set up on the county level, and interested community people were volunteering to serve as local leaders. So, the Triple "A" and its program of food production during the second World War found the 4-H Club ready.

Under the directorship of D. I. W. Duggan, Southern Division of Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Albon L. Holsey from Tuskegee was appointed to work as field agent. On his visit to South Carolina in 1943, he had a conference at the State College with M. F. Whittaker, then president of State College. H. E. Daniels; John P. Burgess, itinerant teacher trainer for Vocational education; W. M. Buchannon, dean of the Agriculture Department at



State College; Mrs. Rosa Odom and G. W. Daniels, farm and home agents for Orangeburg County, discussed how the farmers in this state were geared to produce for the war effort. H. E. Daniels, who was district agent for Extension at that time, stated that two effective slogans had been adopted in the state and accepted by the Negro farmers: (1) Green grain crops by Christmas and (2) Every 4-H Club to grow enough food to feed a fighter. By that time the 4-H enrollment had gone over the 16,000 mark.

It was the desire of Extension to promote the farm income and, equally important, to help build homes of peace, culture, and refinement. These are the reasons that Extension encourages community analysis, program building, social activities, recreation and the activities that require thinking and give opportunity for self-expression through doing a piece of work, taking part in a committee or meeting, directing a tour, or explaining a demonstration.

Likewise, in boys' and girls' club work, the general policy is to conduct that work so that youth respect the occupation of their parents and the place that agriculture has in the national welfare. It is also the policy to teach cooperation through group activity in club meetings, demonstrations, exhibits, social life, play, and through taking part in the real affairs of the farm and community. Whether the youth thus taught and guided become farm men and women is immaterial to extension forces. But it is believed that the training they get gives them a wholesome view of a major industry in the nation which will serve them helpfully, whatever their life work.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Agricultural Extension System in the U. S. A. Smith and Wilson p. 181, 1930.



As this new thought began to weave itself into the fiber of 4-H Club work, activities related to the projects, and some not related, were added to their program. So, in 1944 the need for an expanded 4-H Club program demanded the appointment of the first Negro 4-H worker in South Carolina. His title was assistant district agent. Because his appointment came at a time when several emergency agents were put on, his duties were to work with them in the Emergency Food Production Program as well as with the 4-H program.

Because of the fine work these War Food Emergency Agents did, many of them were added to the permanent force which resulted not only in a larger number of farm people being exposed to scientific agricultural information but also an opportunity for more boys and girls to enroll in 4-H Club work.

#### Mrs. Mable Price Washington To Serve 4-H Girls

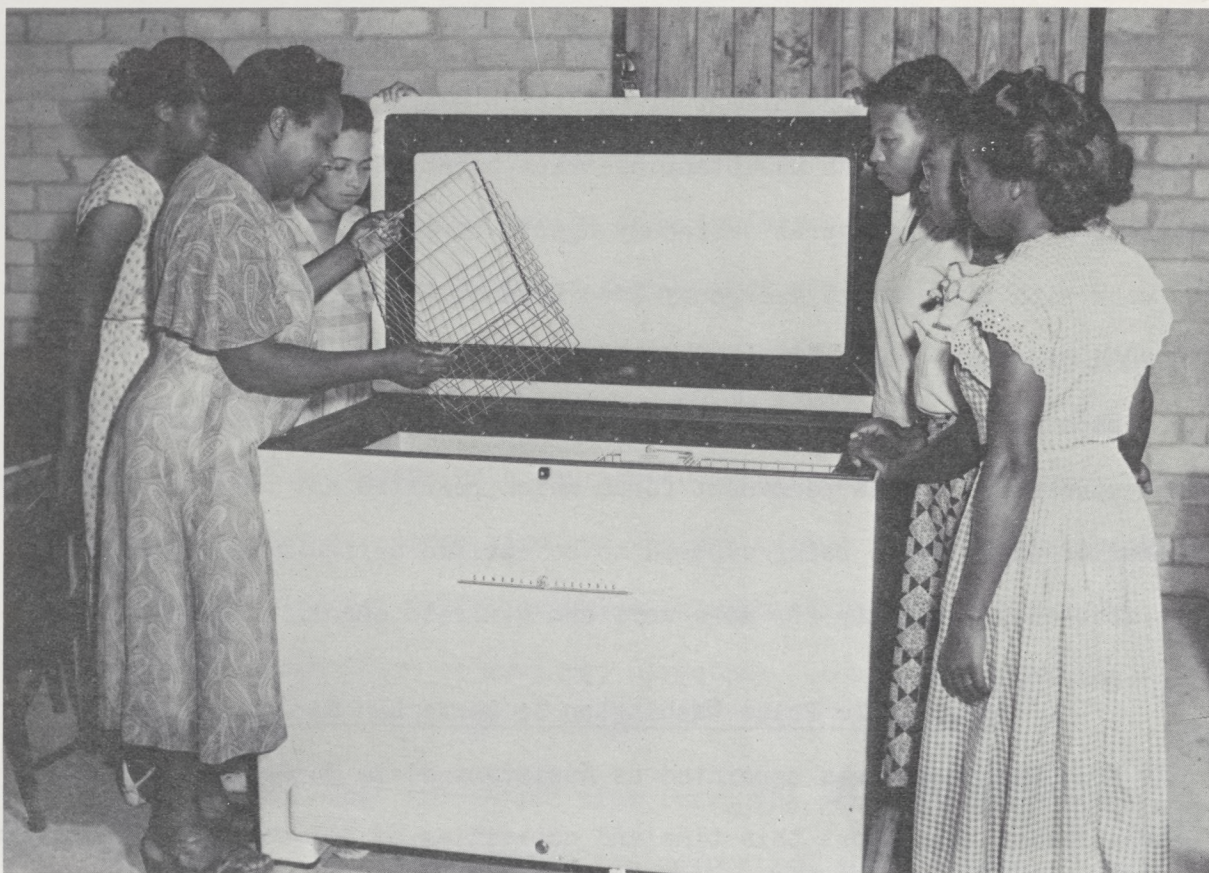
Mrs. Washington was appointed as Assistant State Supervisor of Home Demonstration Work about this time and activities of all sort began to stimulate the 4-H program. Dress revues, bread making contests, livestock shows, judging contests, and camping were a few of the activities engaged in by the 4-H members.

Reports of some of these activities, through news releases, will give some idea on how the new trend had spread.

#### Publicity of Negro 4-H Work Begins

Whatever 4-H'ers did made news. Some examples of how 4-H club members and their activities impressed the public are shown in the following editorials and news reports.





Mrs. Mabel Price Washington (left) shows a deep freezer to several 4-H girls.



South Carolina units of the National 4-H Clubs are joining in the nationwide observance of 4-H Club Week the week of March 5 to March 13.

Although there are 447 clubs in the State, with 17,869 enrolled members operating in 33 counties, South Carolina as a whole knows little about the valuable contribution to the wealth and productivity of the state young people represent.

The clubs have operated since 1914 under their present title, though before that time there were some clubs engaged in essentially the same type of farm improvement work. In 1938 there were approximately 10,000 members, almost doubled now, with approximately 500 adult volunteer leaders working about the state.

This year, the clubs have as their theme, "A Better Home, A Better World and Community." Holding its celebration at planting time, it aims to inspire its membership, consisting of young people between the ages of 10 and 21, to make 1949 a banner year in farm production and in learning to do on the farm. The "H's" stand for Head, Heart, Hands and Health. The objective is more useful citizens, beginning with the young.

Last year, 4-H Clubs completed projects valued at \$378,000.00, which indicates their worth in the state.

It is well that all citizens learn more about this important phase of state life and lend to its fullest support and encouragement.<sup>13</sup>

There was keen competition among Negro 4-H Club boys over the state the past year for the prizes offered by Colonial Stores, Inc., for the most corn per acre. E. N. Williams, state leader of Negro Extension Work, announced that J. C. Hinson of Lancaster was tops with 96 bushels per acre. Second place was won by Thomas Harrison of Fairfield with 90 bushels. And third went to Clyde Coutheau of Lancaster, who produced 87 bushels per acre.

This contest has stimulated interest in corn growing by Negro boys in all parts of the state, according to Wayman Johnson, assistant to Williams.

Thus, the "new look" goes to more and more corn fields. And the state average yield continues to climb upward.

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<sup>13</sup> Editorial in The Lighthouse and Informer, Columbia, S. C., March 1949.



There is a world of wisdom, of opportunity, of hope for the future packed in those prosaic paragraphs. Roughly, the Negroes comprise some sixty per cent of Fairfield County's population, despite the considerable bit of emigration during the past few years. If they can be encouraged to make two ears of corn, two bales of cotton, two head of cattle, two rows of vegetable truck to grow where only one grew before; if they can, with the help of their more fortunate neighbors--some of whom have profitted from their misery--improve themselves in learning, in manner and morals, in the grades and on the farm, Fairfield inevitably will lift itself by its own bootstraps, gradually become a more profitable, pleasant and enlightened section in which to live and earn a living. Everybody will benefit.

Considerable progress--though not enough--has been made in recent years, and, we submit, a trip through many sections of town and county will furnish tangible evidence of it. It is quite true, as a Fairfield Negro who has gone far has written, "that you can't build a chimney from the top." It is equally obvious-- and the proof of this lies in our county too--that "you cannot keep a man in a ditch without getting into that ditch with him." Education in Fairfield, in South Carolina--education for all--is the only answer to the problem that some say is insoluble. Education has not failed; it hasn't yet been tried.<sup>14</sup>

Four-H Club boys, parents, and club leaders witnessed the first corn show here this week in Fairfield County as a climax to the 4-H Corn Contest held here this year.

These boys had a chance to tell how they produced this corn, which ranged from 40 to 66 bushels per acre. This was a real message to the fathers present because the state average was less than 16 bushels per acre at that time.

Joe E. Craig was the top winner with a production of 66 bushels. The others taking part in the Corn Contest were Napoleon Barbor, James Simpson, Robert Davis, John Perry, David Bouleware, Horace Brown, Arthur Murphy, Alfonso English, Thomas Harrison, James Gladen, Alfonso Singleton, Sammie Belton, and Jacob Barbor.

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<sup>14</sup> An editorial in The News and Herald, Winnsboro, S. C., February 17, 1949.



Local business firms helped to sponsor the county contest, but the state and district awards were sponsored by the Colonial Stores.<sup>15</sup> While Fairfield was celebrating its accomplishments in the corn program, higher yields had been produced in other sections of the state: The highest producers among the 4-H corn growers were Billie Dixon from Horry County with 99 bu., Barrion Steveson from Marion County with 85.6 bu., and B. A. Fegon, also from Marion, with 85.2 bushels.

This was the second year that a department for Negroes was included in the South Carolina Fat Stock Show held annually at Florence.

A creditable showing was made by Negro 4-H Club members the first year, according to Director of Extension, D. W. Watkins. But this year their show was remarkable, according to Director Watkins.

Out of the 123 fine halter cattle shown in the entire show, 70 of them belonged to Negro 4-H Club members. Six of these graded U. S. Choice, fourteen of them U. S. Good, and thirty of them U. S. Medium.

This department of the state show was in charge of H. S. Person, local Negro county agent, and the work was promoted over the state by Harry E. Daniels, Negro district agent.

The grand champion in this department was shown by Lena Mae Fore and the reserve champion by Alfred Graves, both of Marion County. This county had 18 Negro 4-H members with fat cattle on exhibit at this show, and they were under the supervision of G. W. Dean, Negro county agent. William Thompson of Clarendon County exceeded this when he showed up with 19 youngsters with fat cattle.

The North Carolina Life Insurance Company gave \$100 for prizes to the 4-H Club members as follows: Alfred Graves of Marion County \$50.00; Ben Stevenson, Marion County, \$25.00; and Wesley Adamson of Williamsburg County, \$25.00.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> News article from The News and Herald, Winnsboro, S. C., February 17, 1949.

<sup>16</sup> News Release--Florence Morning News, March 1943.



## NEGRO LEADERS AND THEIR WORK

### Harry E. Daniels

In 1944 Harry E. Daniels, who had served the extension program faithfully and well since 1919, when he served as assistant district agent under Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, died. He was widely known, congenial, cooperative, and fatherly-like to the people over whom he worked.

In respect to his memory, the county agent's association selected a committee and authorized it to have a life-size picture reproduced from a small one which had been hanging in his office. The large picture was presented to E. N. Williams, present assistant in Agricultural Extension. The association had two copies made and authorized one for the state office in Orangeburg and one for Camp Harry Daniels at Elloree, South Carolina.

As a kind of sentimental expression to show in some manner our deep affection for Harry E. Daniels, this hymn is inserted below:

#### OUR GOD, OUR HELP IN AGES PAST

Our God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come,  
Our shelter from the stormy blast, and our eternal home.

Before the hills in order stood, or earth receive her fame,  
From everlasting Thou art God, To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight, are like an evening gone;  
Short as the watch that ends the night, before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream, bears all its sons away;  
They fly forgotten, as a dream dies at the opening day.

-- Amen.





Harry E. Daniels was appointed assistant district agent under Dr. R. S. Wilkinson. He later became the first state supervisor.

<sup>1</sup> Report - Director R. S. Wilkinson, Clemson College.





E. N. Williams

In 1945 E. N. Williams, who had served successfully as agent in Union County, was appointed to succeed Mr. Daniels. He set up an accelerated program, which added greatly to the activities connected with 4-H Club work.



## LIVESTOCK PROGRAMS

The beef calf show that had just had a record showing in Florence and that was promoted over the state by H. E. Daniels was continued until the project had served its purpose.<sup>1</sup> It showed how good feeding practices could change a 400-pound feeder calf into a 1,200-pound steer in relatively short time. It also showed how expensive it could be without proper pasture and feed grown at home.

A beef and hog show was started in the Edisto area to include counties bordering on the Edisto River. Judging, a new feature added to the program, was started in this area.

The beef calf story for 4-H boys is best told in the 1943 report of William Thompson, former agricultural agent in Clarendon County, as follows:

While working with my 4-H boys and seeing the progress they could make with food and feed crops, I believed that Negro 4-H boys could feed and show beef calves. The first step toward demonstrating that belief was in 1943, when the Production Credit Association and individuals interested in 4-H Club work agreed to finance eight boys who were interested in beef calf projects.

The eight calves bought averaged 400 pounds and were purchased at an average price of \$14.75 per hundred pounds. This was the first time Negro boys had had the opportunity to show at the Florence Fat Stock Show. Three of the calves graded U. S. good - five graded U. S. medium.

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<sup>1</sup> Report - Director D. W. Watkins, Clemson College.





George Dean was appointed area livestock agent to develop the livestock program in Orangeburg, Bamberg, Dorchester, and Colleton Counties.

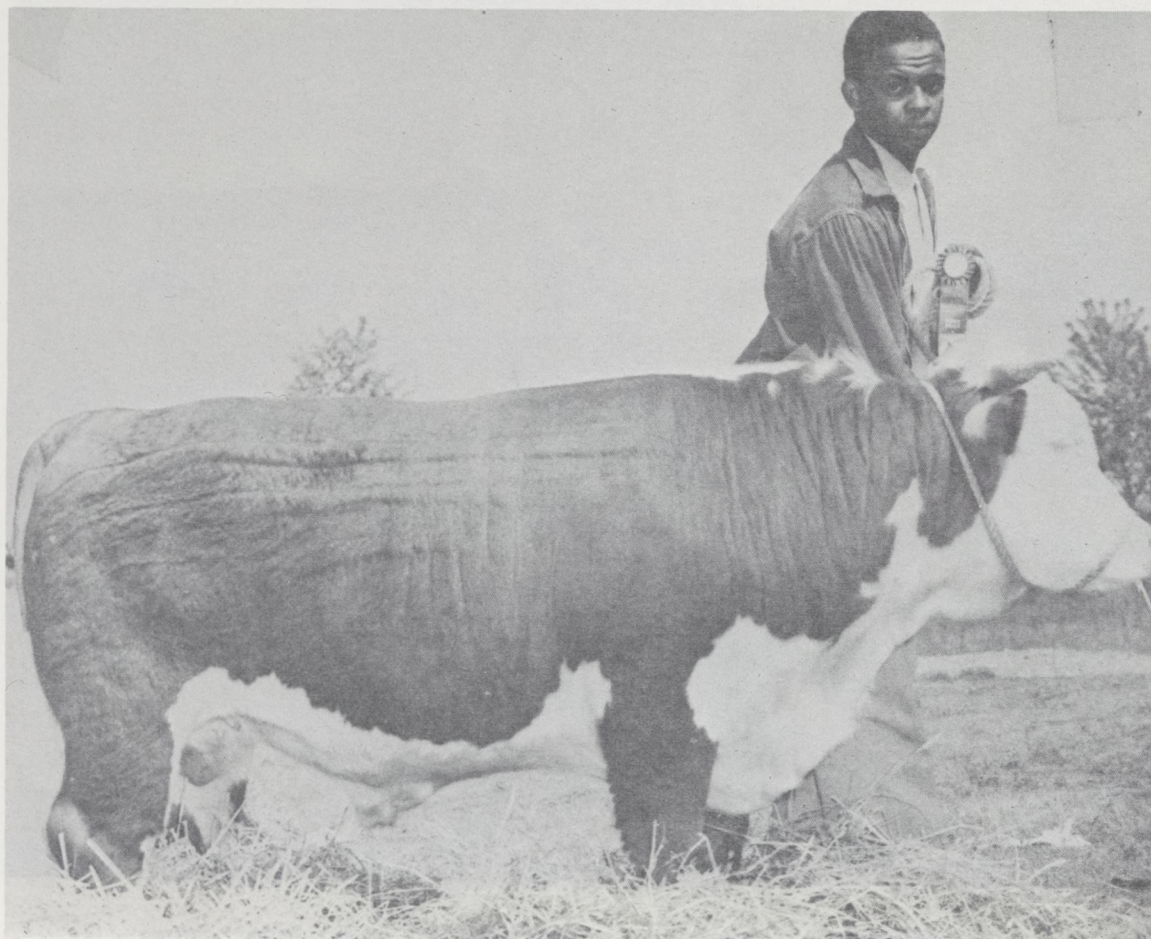
Report - Director B. W. Watkins, Clemson College.





Benedict Stevenson, a 15-year-old 4-H member from Marion County, shows his prize steer at the Florence Area Show.





Leon Chavous, 4-H boy from Aiken County, shows his prize steer at the Edisto Area Show. Chavous is now a member of the South Carolina State College faculty as professor of Poultry Science.



This did not discourage the boys but instead showed them that, with the correct practices in feeding and care that year, they ought to do better. So, the fall of 1943 found sixteen boys getting ready to conduct beef-calf demonstrations. These boys, too, were financed by interested persons and the Production Credit Association. Calves were purchased at an average price of \$14.75 per hundred for 400-pound animals in cooperation with other counties who were planning to enter the show and sale also.

These calves were put on feed for six months. They made an average gain of 240 pounds each. The average selling price was \$15.65 per hundred, a net gain of \$1.40 per hundred over purchase price.

The best records were made by Williw J. Nelson and William Gamble. Their two calves gained 320 pounds each and sold for \$18.00 per hundred. From the sale of the two animals and their prize money, these two boys received \$150.00 each from this project.<sup>2</sup>

In 1943 16 calves were shown and only three were in the medium class; nine graded U. S. choice and four graded U. S. good.

The total value of the calves was \$1,729.29 - the total cost was \$1,233.43, which gave the 16 boys a profit of \$495.86, or an average of \$30.99 on each calf.

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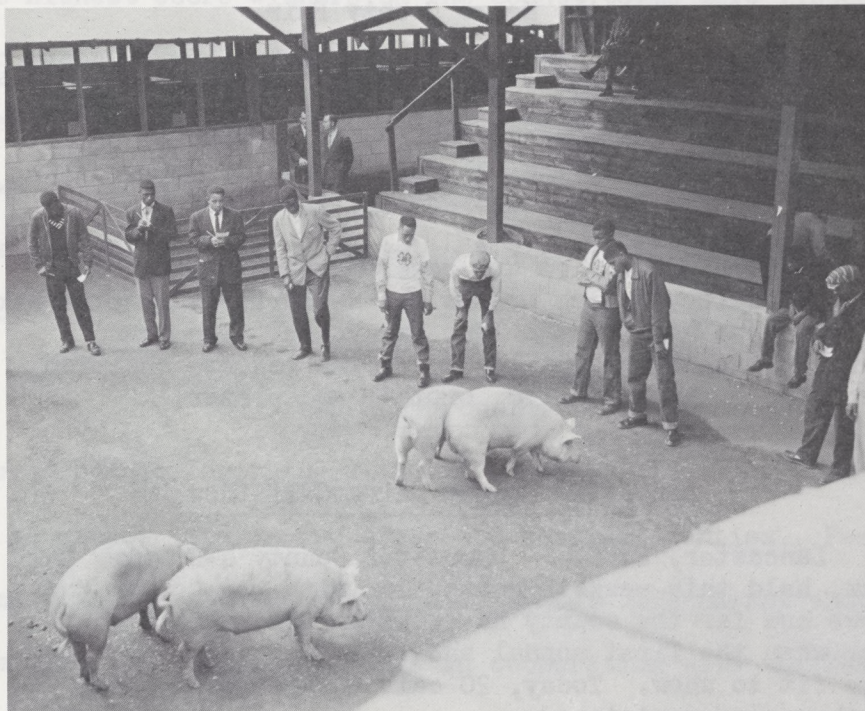
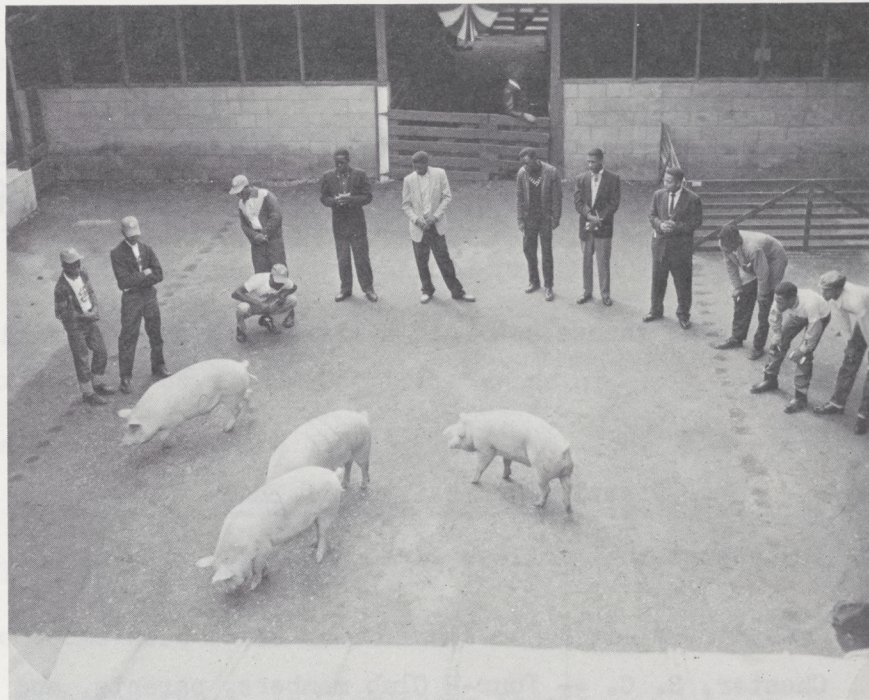
2 Report -- William Thompson, 1943.





Some of the steers shown at the Pee Dee Livestock Show in 1943.





These pictures show boys from various counties in South Carolina judging hogs at the State Fair.



## DAIRY CALF WORK

Dairy calf work has always been one of the finer 4-H projects. And in the Piedmont area milk plants had begun to come in and added impetus to this work. Chester, Lancaster, Kershaw, Newberry, and York counties banded themselves into a little 4-H dairy district of their own.

### District 4-H Dairy Calf Show

The news report that follows gives a running idea of its third year of activity.

Chester, S. C. -- Four-H Club members, parents, and lovers of the dairy cow from five surrounding counties witnessed the third annual Dairy Calf Show here this week in connection with the Negro County Fair.

Forty-eight calves were shown by club boys and girls from Chester, Lancaster, Kershaw, Newberry, and York counties. The event was sponsored by a group of chain stores, businessmen, the Chester Chamber of Commerce, and the Chester County Colored Fair Association.

The grand champion and reserve champion went to Chester County --which breaks the Newberry winning streak. Newberry has won for the last two years. The grand champion was shown by Allen Boyd; the reserve champion was shown by Alberta Boyd, brother and sister.<sup>1</sup>

### Lancaster County Dairy Calf Show

Lancaster, S. C. -- Lancaster County 4-H Dairy Calf Show, held this week in connection with the County Fair, shows how far the county has gone in two years. Last year when the first annual show was held only 13 calves were fit to show. Today, 20 calves were shown and 50% of them were registered.

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<sup>1</sup> Lancaster News - 1946.



Four of the calves placed first, eleven placed second and five were in third place.

Clyde Cauthen from Leadsville community showed the grand champion while Leroy Clinton took the reserve place. Other communities having calves in the show were: Elgin, Primus, St. John, Rich Hill, and Bufford.<sup>2</sup>

#### Dairy Judging Team

Sixteen 4-H boys from Chester, Lancaster, Newberry, and Kershaw counties took part in the judging contest. John Mayfield of Chester was the highest individual scorer, and the second place was won by Eddie Clark of Kershaw County.

The teams were rated as follows: Chester first place, Kershaw second, Newberry third, and Lancaster fourth.

The highest score winners on the county teams were listed as follows: John Mayfield from Chester County, J. W. Couthins from Lancaster County, Eddie Clark from Kershaw County, and John E. Counts from Newberry County.

Clemson College dairy specialists did the official placing and judging.

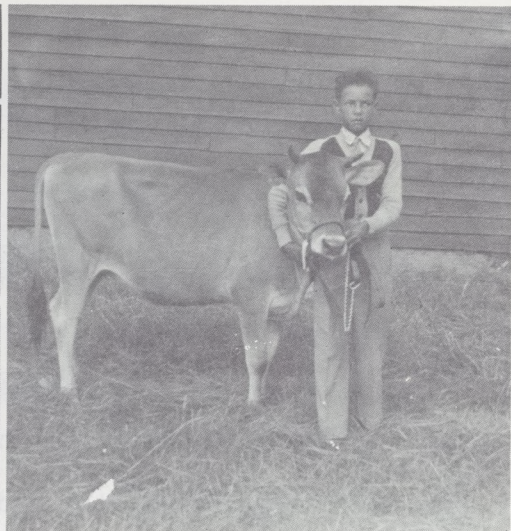
#### 4-H Hog Program

From a humble beginning with fat hog shows, the hog project has changed to market type in two areas and several counties. Feeder pigs have come into the picture and finally a statewide barrow show and sale, which is held annually in Columbia in cooperation with the Colored State Fair Association.

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<sup>2</sup> Lancaster News, October 1965.





Left, Heyward Davenport shows his champion dairy animal from Newberry County. Right, the grand and reserve champion dairy animals from Chester at the State Fair.



This ring of dairy animals is being shown at the State Fair.



The dairy program, too, has expanded to include more counties, and it climaxes its yearly work also at the State Fair. This program has changed from the first show, where no registered calves participated, until the last series of shows held in the counties in which 82 percent of the calves shown were registered or eligible for registration. Many of the calves came from artificial insemination.



## 4-H POULTRY PROJECT

The pullet improvement project, sponsored by Sears, Roebuck Education Foundation, added impetus to 4-H poultry work. The purpose of this project was to make it possible for families who did not have poultry of any recognized breed on the yard to get some by permitting their son or daughter to join the 4-H Club and assisting them with the project.

Here's how it was done. After the 4-H member was selected, he was given 50 baby chicks. These chicks would be raised to about six months of age; then a specified number of the pullets would be brought in for a show and sale. The family could eat any of the birds except those to go to the show. This included all cockerels.

The proceeds from the sale were to be used to purchase chicks for another group of 4-H members the following year. The sponsoring organization provided the original chicks for a county and donated the prize money and also the awards ribbons as long as the project was in the county.

The first poultry show and sale was held in Florence in 1946 and had representatives from Florence, Clarendon, and Marion Counties.





Associate County Agent H. S. Person  
shows 4-H boys some good points.



Four-H members hear talk from P. H. Gooding, Poultry  
Specialist.



## COUNTY COUNCIL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

We advanced in activities connected with projects, but fell short in another area, the county council. So, in 1946, a state 4-H encampment program was begun, and during that time the state 4-H council was reorganized and revitalized.

The officers elected that year were: President, Ella B. Ferguson; vice-president, Roy Thomas Fowler; secretary, Mary F. Carter; assistant secretary, Roxie Smith; treasurer, Bernice Mathis; reporter, Edna E. Holes; chaplain, John Norward. Since that time the county council has been going very well in every county in which we have worked. District councils have also been organized.

The county council is composed of the officers from the local 4-H Clubs. The district council is composed of officers from the county councils, and the state council is composed of district and state officers, plus four representatives from each county council. The purpose of the county council is to offer an additional opportunity for advancing club officers to receive some extra training in leadership.

This plan has proved a valuable aid in developing a reservoir of junior leaders who have rendered invaluable aid to the 4-H leaders and agents in conducting various jobs connected with the general 4-H Club program. They have been extremely helpful in recruiting new members in the work. There are more than 300,000 members in the 17 southern states and over 30,000 of these are in South Carolina.

Even with this number, there is a large number of boys and girls in this state who want to be members, but there is no extension program for





R. N. Smith, agent in Spartanburg County, stresses the importance of completing the tractor book.



John D. Marshall, extreme right, retired, checks with some boys on community plans. Marshall, along with G. W. Daniels, retired, was one of the first agents to assist in setting up the first camping program for Negro 4-H members in the state - 1931.



them in their county. And in participating counties several obstacles keep them from joining. Four-H Club work started with the youth in the schools and has made its most rapid progress in this area, especially when the rural schools were smaller and the teaching load lighter. Consolidating the schools has affected the thoroughness of the work being done. Now clubs must be larger, the meeting time shorter, and the member spends less time at home.

Many members who ordinarily would remain in club work drop out because of conflicts with required activities. The population explosion has caused the school population of the nation to rise from 27,000,000 in 1945 to about 50,000,000 in 1960.<sup>1</sup> It appears then that some very hard work will have to be done to keep classrooms available for tomorrow's pupils.

Statistics say that this is due, not to an increase birth rate alone, but to an increase in the childbearing population and by greater longevity.<sup>2</sup> From these data, it appears that the 4-H Club will face many problems in the average consolidated schools. In spite of this situation, however, we have many teachers who find time to serve as 4-H leaders, and many school principals who welcome the club and do all they can to accommodate it. The following letter to principals of colored schools, from a county superintendent of education, points out the benefits of 4-H Clubs.

The county agents of the state are organizing 4-H Clubs in the schools. These clubs are doing a good piece of work in

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<sup>1</sup> Speech delivered by Dr. Charles F. March, president of Wofford College, 1961, Columbia, S. C.

<sup>2</sup> Editorial in The Times and Democrat, 1961.





These boys who took part in the State Soil Judging Contest at Camp Daniels are being given some down-to-earth points by agents and a soil technician.



developing the farm and community life of the people. If you do not have a 4-H Club in your school, I would recommend one and, at the same time, would appreciate your cooperation in the matter.

I would advise that you get in touch with R. C. Smith, the Negro agricultural agent, at 120 1/2 Saint John Street, for information. Give him all the assistance necessary if it does not conflict too much with the regular school work. You can organize your program to let him have an hour of work in your school with those pupils who are interested and will organize. I think it would be worthwhile.<sup>3</sup>

Many school people have realized that the classroom does not contain all the answers. They know also that the child will not find all it needs within the bounds of any text. So, many of the best schools, in spite of a crowded schedule, have made room for 4-H Clubs. Too, many agents have conferred with parents and leaders on the possibility of out-of-school clubs. Some of these are organized already. These clubs have many things in their favor and may be included in the future.

Tom Campbell realized many of 4-H's shortcomings when he said: "This branch of our Extension Service is still in a very unorganized state. Whenever it has been attempted, however, the most encouraging results have been attained."<sup>4</sup> At the time he wrote this there were only five states with full-time Negro club agents. With these exceptions, he further stated that the burden of this work rests upon the Negro state supervisor and the county and home demonstration agents, all of whom have graciously accepted 4-H as an integral part of their regular duties. Much remains

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3 J. F. Brooks, Spartanburg Superintendent of Education, March 15, 1948.

4 Statement prepared for the Division of Field Coordination, Extension Service -- T. M. Campbell, 1948.





A parade of 4-H members down the main street in Newberry, South Carolina, helped to increase interest as well as membership in 4-H Club work.



County, district, and state winners in the South Carolina 4-H electric program are going on a tour. The 4-H electric congress was held in Florence at this time.



to be done in working our state and national policy for the advancement of this division.

In establishing 4-H Club work, the agents have tried to develop:

- (1) a wider use of better practices in agriculture and home economics
- and (2) stronger character in boys and girls.

One of the greatest problems facing our rural youth today is the monotony and stagnation of social activities. Too few wholesome places to go and too few things to do precipitate and increase in child delinquency in rural areas. Along with 4-H Club projects, extension agents have made recreation a definite part of their program in an attempt to satisfy this general spirit of unrest and to stimulate and enliven dull existence.

The methods of approach must necessarily be flexible and varying, at all times adhering to simple and practical programs.

Whenever 4-H Club work has been introduced for Negro boys and girls, they have taken hold with a zestful enthusiasm. Reports show that scores of boys and girls have made enough money on their projects to pay their tuition in school, and many have substantial bank accounts.

Bankers and other public-spirited people readily subscribe to prizes and awards for efficiency in club work, including trips to state and interstate contests.



## 4-H CAMPS AND CAMPING

### Beginning of Camping

Since 1861, when the first camp in the United States was established in New England, various individuals and organizations have sought means to provide this wholesome form of recreation and education for its youth.<sup>1</sup> Since that time, of course, the concept of it has changed, and it will continue to vary as it keeps pace with the changing needs and desires of society.<sup>2</sup> This was true of camps provided for agricultural youth some time between 1900 and 1910. At that time rural club work programs of Page County, Iowa, had a boys' agricultural camp in connection with the teachers' institute.<sup>3</sup> As club work grew, the meaning of the camp grew deeper and wider. Mitchel and Crawford, in Camp Counseling, have this to say:

Four-H Club camps are promoted for rural boys and girls who have been selected to secure extra training to better fit them for leadership in their own home communities.<sup>4</sup>

This need must have been felt in 1931 when the first camping for Negro 4-H members was conducted in South Carolina. The spring of that year found J. D. Marshall, agent at that time in Bamberg County, conferring with G. W. Daniels, now retired agent from Orangeburg County, and Miss Marie Burch Blakeman, former home agent, on places for a camp that summer. Realizing the need at the time and the impact it might have on club work

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1 Camp Counseling, Mitchel-Crawford, 1955, p. 2.

2 Ibid, p. 3.

3 The 4-H Story, Franklin M. Reck, 1951, p. 41.

4 Mitchel-Crawford, op. cit., p. 13.



of the future, the selection of a camping place caused great concern.

After much discussion on several possible places, Great Branch community in Orangeburg County was selected. Because camping was destined to become a motivating force in an already great cause, it is with interest that we look upon this selection as one of the steps forward in 4-H Club work in this state.

This community at that time was one of the most progressive in the state. The people were industrious and open-minded to ideas. They had got together and built one of the first Rosenwald schools in the state. They had beautiful churches and had applied thought to their farming operations.

Through the interest and help manifested by Mrs. Marian Birnie Wilkinson, wife of the second president of South Carolina State College, these people built, not only one of the first schools of its kind but also one of the best equipped Negro secondary schools in this area. For years it was used as a training school for many of the graduating seniors from the college. It also served as a practice area for young men taking agricultural training from the same institution. That was the kind of setting in which the first camp found itself.

The club members who attended this first camp at Great Branch community did not have comfortable sleeping facilities, well-balanced meals, nor swimming conveniences, not even a swimming hole. The boys slept in the local school and the girls slept in the church and nearby homes. No screens were provided against mosquitoes, and the floor was the only bed. Meals, composed of whatever the club members brought, were



prepared and served in the home economics room of the school. Games, songs, and talks were on the program, and the surrounding woods furnished the background for the devotional and vesper services. Camping then lacked a lot of desired things as it does today. But, some things it had then that have followed camping through the years were a spirit that caused the youth to reflect, a cooperation that became deep seated, and an inspiration that caused members to seek higher and better things.

Camping was conducted for two years. In the third year, Allendale County (Mrs. Rosa Reed Odom was the home agent in Allendale at that time) joined Orangeburg and Bamberg Counties. So, the three counties camped together for a period.

As other communities revealed facilities in their areas suitable for camping, the idea of rotating the camping place among the three participating counties grew. In 1933, Eutaw Springs, another progressive community in Orangeburg County, was used as the camp site. This community offered a natural setting unsurpassed in its beauty. The boys occupied an old pavilion and church that had stood there for years--the girls slept in the school and in some of the community homes. The following summer this group camped in Beldock community in Allendale County and was later on the banks of Clear Pond in Bamberg County.

Out of these camping experiences have come 4-H members who have gone on to make definite contributions to various fields of endeavor: J. J. Mitchel is now having a successful career in the field of agriculture, Harold Murry has become a farmer, S. D. Rickenbaker was a high school principal for a number of years, Luther Able farms, and Ernest Reintz



and Odell Nimmons are making worthwhile contributions to the community life in which they live.

Leaders and agents began seeking methods to extend camping to a larger number of boys and girls.

#### First Permanent Camp

In the fall of 1934, when the WPA and the NYA were making work available for worthy projects, emergency home agents were placed in each county in the state. Because of their efforts many youth were being reached that had not experienced this type of training. It was during this time that the need for a camp was fully realized.

Mrs. Marian B. Paul, state home demonstration agent, had been working closely with Miss Davis, state administrator for women's work of the Work Progress Administration. It was easy for her to talk with Miss Davis about the need for a camp and what the WPA could do. Mrs. Paul was told that it was possible to get aid for the camp but that she would have to provide the site and the funds for materials. The WPA would furnish the labor. In 1935 the first money for 4-H camping was raised by the Negro farm, home, and emergency agents. As the work progressed, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and the county delegation of Richland county gave some additional funds.

The Progressive Club, a social organization in Columbia, was contacted about the camp idea since it had a large tract of land in the county and could do very well on much less acreage. The officials of the club and Mrs. Paul, along with Mr. J. E. Dickson, Mr. Harry Daniels, and others, studied the situation. Finally they agreed on a 99-year lease for enough





Administration building at Camp Dickson, first 4-H camp for Negroes in the United States (1935). This was a combination building for administration, mess hall, and kitchen.

A camping group is lined up for a meal.



acres to be used solely for a Negro 4-H camp. This site was located about nine miles out of Columbia, the capital city of the state, near Fort Jackson, a military installation. This area is noted for its rolling sandhills and beautiful pines. Camp Dickson was constructed in this setting.

A combination mess and assembly building that also contained the kitchen was constructed, along with a boys' barracks and one for girls. The old mill pond was converted into a swimming area, and a bath house was constructed. This modest camp was a forward step in the camping idea, and it attracted officials high in government from far and near.

It was reported to be the first camp for Negro 4-H boys and girls in America. This site was used successfully as a camp until 1940 when, because of military expansion, Fort Jackson included it in its vast military area.<sup>5</sup>

#### Improvised Camping

Neither the call to arms and expansion of military forts nor the gloom that hung over the world because of the war dampened the camping spirit. Agents, 4-H leaders, and parents thought alike -- camping had its place; it created good morale at a crucial time and it surely was an ideal way to develop character and good citizenship.

During the period 1940-46 improvised camps were established in various sections of the state. Clarendon and Georgetown Counties started a one-day camp at McKenzie Beach and later Dorchester, Florence, and Colleton Counties joined them; and the time was extended to include a day-and-over-night camp. Mr. McKenzie, the owner of this resort, was kind enough to permit the girls to use the cabins with beds, while the boys slept on the

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<sup>5</sup> Interview - Mrs. Marian B. Paul, April 4, 1956.



floor of the main dining room. The club members carried quilts that the boys used for bedding and blankets that were used for cover. They also carried food, which was prepared by some of the girls under the supervision of the home agents there.

While this type of camping was being enjoyed on the coast, another group was camping at Betty's Academy in the sandhills of Aiken County, another at Kings Mountain just across the North Carolina line from York County, South Carolina, and another at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Greenville County. These camps were varied in their locations and type of programs, but all had one objective, developing men and women out of the boys and girls they were serving. We have met women and men in various parts of the state who look back with a great deal of pride and respect on the days they spent in these improvised camps.

These improvised camp sites were not selected without careful discussion and planning by agents and leaders. Many of the leaders were parents, who wanted sites that would not only be safe but would also challenge the imagination of the clubsters who would then have the opportunity to view some of the wonders of nature. The sites selected did just that. McKenzie Beach, located on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, offered the opportunity to see rolling waves coming in from a distant somewhere, bringing a silent message of hope to those who take time to listen. On the shell-covered beach these club members stood and many of them heard those silent words of the waves. They knew when they left that out of the deep was life created by a God; the mystery of the rolling waves could not be solved, but they knew that a force mightier than they was in command. Let us keep silent before it. Prayerfully, they would go to their cabins after watching



for a day the ebb and crest of a mighty ocean. Behind them the evening sun would go down and before them the rise of the blanket of stars. It was really "sunset and evening tide" for boys and girls who had been in the fields and behind the plow.

In the central section of the state another camp site had a peculiar setting all its own. Instead of the rolling waves of the beach, they had rolling sandhills. This area, known as the Ridge section of the state, is second in the production of peaches and high in the production of melons and berries of various types. Its long stretch of rolling sands crosses the center of the state. For all practical purposes we could say it runs northwest from Cheraw to Edgefield. In the middle of this rolling country, on the line between Edgefield and Aiken Counties, is Betty's Academy. This Baptist institution had served the youth of that area for eighty years; so facilities were already set up for some of the things needed for camping. Here, too, nature was generous in contributing an attractive view of pines and oaks.

We have always looked upon camping as a place for meditation, reflection, and a place to adjust attitudes. This area, covered with oaks that had reached maturity several years ago but were still small in stature, with an undergrowth of wild berries, dotted here and there with a "whispering pine," was bathed in nature's magnificent glory. Here, the story goes, is the original edge of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and between the hills, a lake of clear, cool water sprang. This, without a doubt, was an ideal place for a 4-H camper to go. It was usually on a growing moon when they had this encampment so the white sand reflecting the moonlight was always a sight to observe. Whether the campers came from the sand melon fields of Bamberg or the cotton fields of Orangeburg, the reaction to the natural



surroundings was just as impressive as the reaction to the program and food.

The mountain peaks towering over the valleys below have always fascinated man. Men of old said: "We look to the hills from whence cometh our strength." Therefore, with a feeling of a need that could come only from the mountains, Kings Mountain and the foot of the Blue Ridge were selected as the other sites. There, in the midst of the greatest show of nature, club members could look up and dispel any feeling of superiority because a mountain towering overhead brings a feeling of humbleness. These Piedmont South Carolina boys and girls were accustomed to the red rolling hills but only a few could see the mountains daily. This camping trip opened new areas of thought for them. They wanted to know what was on the other side. They found out that the higher they climbed the wider the horizon became. All of this experience was good for living.

Operating an improvised camp, as we refer to the ones mentioned here, provides experiences that campers might miss in a highly organized one. However, the improvised camps were never without their troubles. There was no camp-owned playing equipment to meet the needs of the youth; so leaders had to depend on such things to come from friends of youth and from other sources.

Selecting the camp sites for an improvised camp presented problems, but it also offered an opportunity for more people to help solve them. Some of the questions raised in the planning meetings were: Is it a safe place to go? Is it free from outside interference? Is it healthful? Who will direct the camp? What kind of person is he? What about the food?



How will the transportation be provided? These questions had to be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, especially the parents, before the camp could be started. Extension workers and leaders did a fine job in providing camping sites and facilities during those years of the improvised camp. They also did a good job selling the camping idea to the parents because during that period, 1940-46, approximately 3,000 4-H members attended.

Will the site be a safe place and will they be in safe hands were two of the more immediate questions that had to be answered before embarking on any camping trip. Of course the agents in the counties taking part in the camp were the ones in charge. But many of the parents would not likely know the agents from any one of the counties save his own. Therefore, the primary responsibility of each agent was to be sure that the parents of his own county were satisfied that all things were safe.

Food and feeding must be considered in any camp, but these were very important items in the improvised camp. All persons attending camp and their parents are directly affected. Each child was given a list of the food articles he was expected to bring to camp. When the various food articles were assembled, all like foods were put together. Then it became the problem of the manager, who was appointed by the other agents, and the cook to apportion the food during the camping period.

The whole procedure of operating an improvised camp differs from the organized camp in that the organized camp puts no food problems on the campers or the parents. A standard fee is paid by each camper and nutritious meals are prepared by well-trained cooks. Instead of getting



the staff together each evening and preparing a program for the following day, the program is prepared before camp opens and is conducted by a group of trained counselors.

The camps that we have referred to as "improvised" were really the "green pastures" that furnished a sort of temporary grazing until the permanent pasture got its growth. In 1944 the seed of a permanent camp was sown. The agents' conference in the fall of that year was faced with the question of what to do about a permanent camp. A committee on locating a camp site was appointed by the late Harry Daniels, who was district agent at that time. This committee inspected various sites but had not decided on one particular site before Mr. Daniels' death on December 20, 1944. His death halted the workings of this committee. However, when Mr. E. N. Williams was appointed to succeed Mr. Daniels, he became a member of the committee and it proceeded to work again.

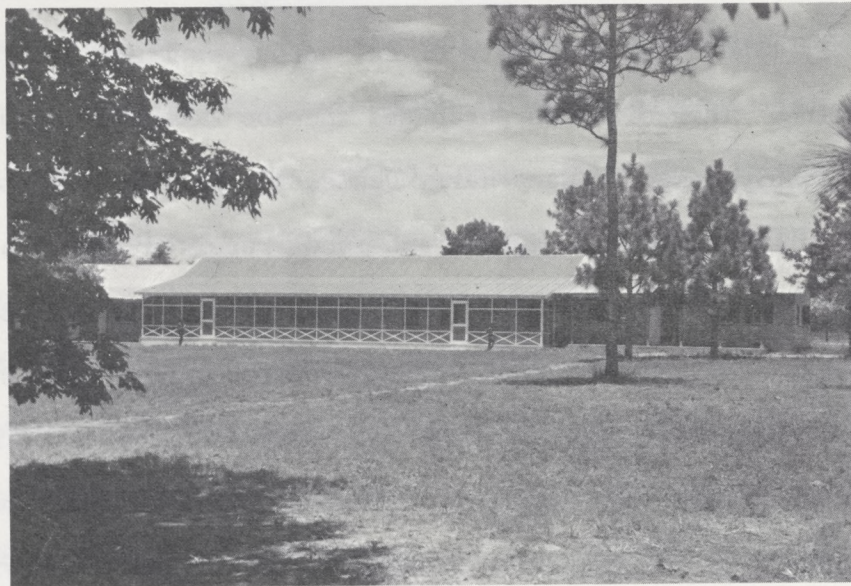
#### Camp Daniels Begins

By 1946 a suitable site of 267 acres was found near Elloree, South Carolina. This site was purchased and the Extension Service agents unanimously named it "Camp Harry Daniels." With contributions raised through efforts of the agents and funds received from the State Legislature through the efforts of Mr. Williams, development and installation began in 1947. Between 1945 and 1947 many conferences on the status of this camp project were held among Mr. E. N. Williams; Senator Marshall Williams from Orangeburg County; Senator Gressette from Calhoun County, in which the camp site is located; officials of the Extension Service at Clemson College; and President M. F. Whittaker of State College.





This bell donated by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company calls 4-H members to mess at Camp Daniels.



One of the new dormitories for girls at Camp Daniels.





4-H members participating in some of the recreational activities at Camp Daniels.





It was thought that inasmuch as State College is a land-grant institution and, in a manner, the Negro Extension workers were arms of this college -- they had seen the need, raised the funds, and had established the camp-- that the State A. and M. College would accept the responsibility to take it over. Neither the trustees nor the president agreed to such an idea. This decision caused many comments, and agents developed two trends of thought: (1) The institution had missed the greatest opportunity of its life to really extend its influence to a segment of people who needed it most. (2) The institution feared that, in addition to the financial and troubles it was having, taking over the camp would add to its problems. As time passed this question of "why" grew louder and louder. But in spite of the feeling of misgiving and apprehension, work continued to perfect this 4-H camp.

Building the camp as it was done proved to be a blessing in disguise. The fact that the agents and leaders assumed the responsibility to raise funds compelled them to tell lots of people about 4-H Club work. It was a great advertising program. Not only was the fund-raising campaign a success but also its impact on 4-H enrollment was highly noted. The enrollment was 14,786 when the new idea on camping began in 1944. But, in 1949 when this camp opened, the enrollment had increased to 17,594. This was its greatest in any five-year period.

In 1948 construction of the camp was in full swing. Four-H boys throughout the state were brought in to put out 20,000 pine seedlings on the camp property. A dam had been constructed and a seven-acre lake was in the making. In January 1949, the home demonstration agents planted 400 pieces of shrubbery around the buildings. The eleven cement block



buildings --one dining hall, eight barracks, and two bath houses --were ready to accommodate 240 campers per week when it had its official opening on June 8, 1949. Camp Harry Daniels, \$60,000 encampment project for colored 4-H boys and girls of South Carolina, was formally opened before a crowd of 3,500 rural people.

The following news release from the June 8, 1949, issue of Light House and Informer, Columbia, tells about the opening day's celebration:

"3,500 WITNESS FORMAL OPENING OF \$60,000 COLORED 4-H CAMP"

Orangeburg, S. C. -- Camp Harry Daniels, \$60,000 encampment project for colored 4-H Club boys and girls of South Carolina, was formally opened near here Wednesday before a crowd of 3,500 rural people.

Principal speaker for the occasion was Dr. Rosco C. Brown, Health Education Specialist of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Other speakers on the program were: D. W. Watkins, State Director of Extension Service; M. L. Gressette, State Senator; Marshall Williams, State Representative; Miss Juanita Neely, State Home Demonstration Agent; and Dr. L. W. Long, Union, S. C.

E. N. Williams, State Supervisor of Negro Agricultural Extension Work, presided, and the Wilkinson High School band furnished music for the event.

The camp, which now consists of 12 beautiful cement-block buildings with green shutters, is named in memory of Harry Daniels, who was for more than 25 years state supervisor of Negro Agricultural Extension Work. It is situated on 267 acres near Lake Marion and can accommodate 240 clubbers at a time.

The opening culminated more than five years of planning and working by the Extension staff, headed by Mr. Williams and Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State Supervisor of Home Demonstration work. During the war, the Army took over the former 4-H camping area near Columbia. Shortly afterward the present site was acquired.

With \$33,000 appropriated by the State Legislature, and close to \$15,000 raised by the colored extension agents through public subscriptions, Camp Daniels was built. The Army con-





One of the groups during a discussion period at Camp Daniels.



tributed double-decker bunks for the eight dormitories, and soil conservation technicians helped landscape the grounds and construct a dam across an area for a seven-acre artificial lake for swimming.

The buildings are arranged in a horse-shoe pattern, separated from the lake by a five-acre lawn dotted with trees and shrubbery. An acre is reserved for a recreation hall, an out-door theatre, four croquet courts, and two soft-ball diamonds, four baseball diamonds, basketball and volley ball courts.

Near the dining hall, which accommodates 300, is a barbecue pit on which as many as a half-dozen pigs may be barbecued at a time. Part of the food for the summer camping season has been supplied through the price-support program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

All the buildings have electric lights. A rural electrification administration financed co-op extended lines a full mile to reach the camp and supply power for water pump, refrigerators, drinking fountains, and the lights.

There are two utility buildings on the grounds. They are equipped with running water, shower baths, and flush toilets.

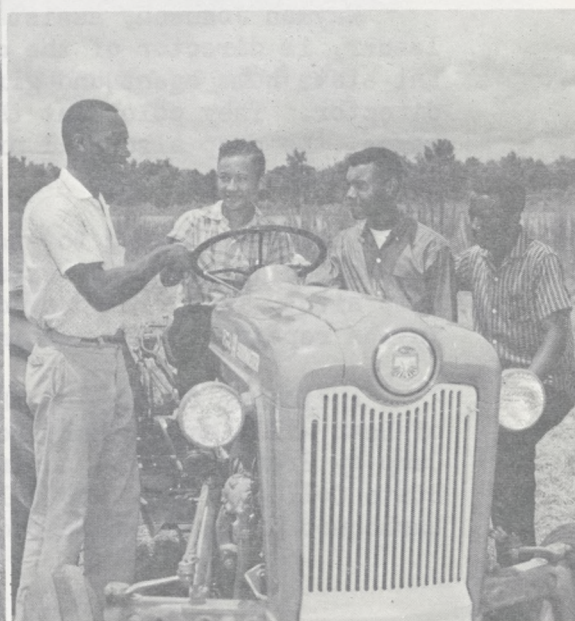
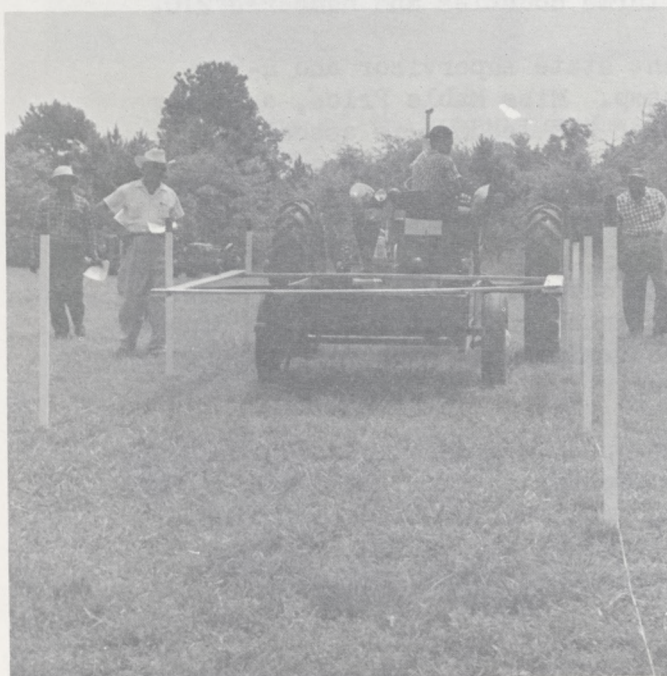
Each summer, about 2,600 of the state's 17,000 colored 4-H'ers will vacation at the camp. Each of the 33 counties in which Negro 4-H work exists will go to the camp for a week. The first group for this year's camping season arrived on June 13. They came from three counties and numbered 210.

Wayman Johnson, assistant state supervisor and 4-H leader, is director of the camp. Miss Mable Price, assistant state home agent and girls' 4-H leader, is associate director. They point out that, in addition to providing games, the camp also will provide arts and crafts, etiquette, and citizenship.

Later, according to state supervisor Williams, a model mechanized farm will be established on about 100 acres of the camp site. This will provide training in modern farming and in the repair of farm machinery.

A closing feature of the opening program was the crowning of Dean Williams and Mary Lou Getter as King and Queen of the Camp by Frank DeCosta, acting president of South Carolina State College. This was followed by the serving of three barbecued pigs and an inspection tour of the buildings.





These are some of the 4-H boys who took part in the state tractor driving contest held at Camp Daniels.



This camp, located near the middle of the state, offers easy access for camping in all counties. Being able to accommodate about 275 campers per week does not nearly meet the demands for camping. Agents must use all kinds of limiting factors to keep from bringing to camp more than it can accommodate. The program at this camp varies to meet the interest of the campers. Instructional activities include water safety, proper use of electricity and electrical appliances, nature study, manners, music, tractor driving and care, forestry, and arts and crafts. The purely recreational activities are swimming, boating, fishing, softball, volleyball, horse shoe, table tennis, and social dancing. The campers also have an opportunity to take part in vesper programs, camp choir, talent programs, quiz and citizenship programs.

This camp is designed for active boys and girls; so leisure, as it is commonly referred to, is not included in a camper's day. The camper must be up early enough in the mornings to have his bed made and barracks cleaned in time to "fall out" for morning exercise at 7:15. Then the day follows with breakfast at 8:00. During the period of exercise for the clubsters, the agents and/or leaders inspect the barracks. These inspectors make their report during the morning assembly period at 9:00. The barracks making the highest score for the week is cited on Friday when all other honors and awards are made. Counselors who work directly with the campers say that this helps to encourage many of the club members to be more careful about cleanliness.

The camp runs 12 weeks during the summer, and during that time it acts as host to the State Palmetto Council, State Tractor Driving Contest, State Soil Judging Contest, and the State Conservation Camp. Camp Daniels has



a director, an associate director, eight counselors, four cooks and helpers. This staff is supplemented by agents and leaders as they come in weekly.

Camp Daniels had its growing pains, but it continues to make its contribution to the total club program in the state. As the trees set by club members during the early days of camping have grown and spread their branches, so have the members and the camp grown. Additional facilities to house girls have been added as well as an electric building, through the courtesy of three major power companies serving this state. Adding lights and a grand stand to the softball field in 1962 climaxed the camp growth. The latter was accomplished through cooperation of 4-H members, leaders, agents and parents, with sponsors and donors from over the state.

Despite its benefits to the general 4-H program, there was the feeling of an orphaned child at Camp Daniels in the late 1950's. It was contributing to the expansion of an extension program, but neither of the land-grant colleges wanted it. South Carolina State saw in it an additional burden, as has been stated previously, and Clemson held on at a distance but made no effort to improve it. The state gave a token appropriation for limited upkeep. This camp contributed its share to the 4-H program, which is an integral part of the land-grant college system, when word came that Camp Daniels was classed as a private institution and could not legally receive state funds. Therefore, it must be accepted by Clemson and operated as its other 4-H camps are operated.

On May 7, 1958, the official word came that the Camp Daniels' operating account had been transferred from the First National Bank in Orangeburg to the Accounting Division of Clemson College, effective April 30, 1958.



Then the Camp Daniels petty cash account was set up in the First National Bank, Orangeburg, effective as of May 1, 1958. This account will operate under the same procedure as do those of Camp Bob Cooper and Camp Long.<sup>6</sup>

There were all sorts of reactions to this move, but it was finally agreed that, if the camp were to continue to render its large service, a move like this was inevitable. The period of waiting and watching to see if time will prove any ordinary benefits to the camp continues.

The next move to strengthen this bond of cooperation between Clemson and State College was to get rid of the old camp site in Richland County near Columbia. A committee composed of C. A. Brown, Mrs. Rosa Gadson, and W. P. Johnson was appointed by E. N. Williams, the state supervisor, and authorized to get the land appraised and seek a buyer. The committee announced its sale on April 29, 1958.

The following letter from Dr. Ervin H. Shinn, senior agriculturist, Federal Extension Service, but now deceased, to Mr. E. N. Williams in 1958 gives some idea about the feelings toward this camp:

I wish to thank you and Mr. Wayman Johnson for the many courtesies you extended to me during my recent trip to your 4-H camp. I was especially pleased to have the opportunity to attend the camp program and to see the physical layout of your new camp. I thought your program was good.

My congratulations on the splendid progress you have made in this camp developed. It should mean much to Negro Extension work in your state.

The camp continues to operate. Club members continue to come. It continues to weave its phalanges into the various aspects of 4-H Club life, touching a heart here and there. The touched move on to touch others in a manner never before known to man. It's a new glow on the cheek, it's a new feeling within, it's a new day open to a new people.

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<sup>6</sup> Excerpts from letter sent by Mr. K. R. Helton, internal auditor, to Mr. Melford A. Wilson, comptroller at Clemson.





Swedish 4-H'er Exchanges Autographs with American Clubsters

Swedish 4-H'er May-Britt Pars is shown when she attended 4-H Camp Daniels, near Elloree, S. C., exchanging autographs with South Carolina members of the Head, Heart, Hands, and Health organization. Miss Pars was in this country as an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate. She told the youths about her farm home and her country and showed them slides made in her home community. An American colored 4-H'er, Walter G. Berrymand of Virginia, was in England at that time as one of the exchange delegates.

USDA Photo



## URBAN 4-H CLUBS

An urban 4-H Club was a rare thing a decade ago. Now this type of club is distributed throughout the country. With the increase in rural nonfarm population and the consolidation of schools, plus the fact that many urban people wanted to belong to a club like 4-H, a number of boys and girls in these areas are flocking into the ranks of 4-H Club work.

"News From the Field," a mimeographed leaflet carrying brief statements from South Carolina agents' reports, had this to say in its April 1961 issue:

The 4-H enrollment figures for 1953 show that 90 per cent of the boys came from nonfarm homes; 6 per cent came from rural non-farm homes, in 1953; and 18 per cent came from this type of home in 1960.

Also, according to the leaflet 3 per cent of the enrolled boys came from urban homes in 1953, but by 1960 16 per cent were coming from homes in town.

This change in the type of membership has caused a change in the kind of projects, brought about new subject matter, and, in general, a change in the whole approach to the 4-H program. It is no longer an agricultural club designed to distribute agricultural information alone. Its obligations are greater now in order to serve a larger number of people with an abundance of varied information.

The following projects are now common among 4-H members: Leadership, health, yard beautification, electric, clothing, photography, horse club, and dog club. These types of projects will increase as more boys and girls, who are not strictly rural-minded, are enrolled. Now to attend camp,



a 4-H member must show that he or she is up-to-date on at least one of these projects, or the leader or agent must feel that going to camp will help this member become more proficient.



Wayman Johnson, associate specialist (4-H), talks with Western Legette, a former 4-H club member from Marion County, about his success now as a farmer.



## HOME DEMONSTRATION HOUSE AND 4-H

The Home Demonstration House has made its indirect contribution to 4-H Club work in South Carolina, especially for the girls. When this house opened in 1952, a workshop in home management training was brought directly to the Negro farm families of South Carolina. This demonstration house, located in a remote rural community in Williamsburg County, provides a typical setting for the application of this adult educational program. It serves as a practical laboratory in better home living.

This practical and enjoyable demonstration of home living has resulted in better built and more efficiently managed and equipped homes among the Negro families of South Carolina.

### The Rural Housing Problem

South Carolina has found a new way to tackle an old problem. It has established a demonstration house for rural Negro homemakers which is one of the most stimulating home improvement programs for colored families in the history of the state. However, like much of the nation, South Carolina still has a long way to go in solving its rural housing problems. Close to 45 per cent of the rural Negro families in the state live in low standard houses. Only about 2 rural Negro families in 100 have a bathroom, and only one in eight has running water. Not only are nearly half the rural Negro homes substandard but also many of these are beyond repair.

For a long time the colored home demonstration agents of the state agricultural and home economics extension service wondered what could be done to help the families improve their homes.

### Farms Small, Income Low

The Negro home demonstration workers were aware that almost two-thirds of these families were barely earning enough on their small tenant and



sharecropper farms to feed and clothe themselves, and therefore had no resources with which to improve their homes. Moreover, the houses in which many of them lived were not their own. Repair or the installation of running water was difficult. Emphasis on the live-at-home program had helped considerably. Some of these families had started growing year-round gardens and raising dairy cattle, pigs, and a few chickens. This enabled them to reduce their grocery bill, improve their health, and put something aside. Here and there a family saved up enough to make the down payment on a farm of their own, and the Farmers' Home Administration has helped many.

#### Some Have Resources

Among the rural Negro population are hundreds of families whose breadwinners have good cash incomes from off-the-farm jobs. But they, too, live in substandard houses. Yet it is apparent that many of the farm owners and off-the-farm workers could do something about improving their homes if they were sufficiently motivated.

#### Progress Being Made

In recent years the state's 30 Negro home demonstration agents, under the leadership of Mrs. Marion B. Paul, state supervisor of Negro home demonstration work, have been concentrating on some of the families that have the potential for better housing. Like the home demonstration agents in other states, they have spent long hours helping families to plan programs designed to make for better living. They have taught farm women to can, sew, prepare balanced meals, hang wall paper, build kitchen cabinets, and lay tile.



Many times the improvements have spread from the kitchen to the bedroom and living room, and here and there rural families have built new homes. When these improvements have been made, the whole family has been benefited. In the past year, they have been given a new kitchen, a new bathroom, a new living room, a new bedroom, a new porch, a new yard, a new fence, a new well, a new pump, a new water system, a new electric system, a new telephone system, a new radio system, a new car, a new house, a new life. In 1925.



Mrs. Marian B. Paul, former state supervisor of home demonstration work, was the main figure in securing the necessary aid to obtain the first home demonstration house in America.

regard no more effort than putting the stopper in the bottom of the tub and turning on the water. They look at these conveniences and recall the basket on the back of the wood stove at home, the pump out in the yard, the tin tub hanging on the back porch, and the task of hauling and heating water for their families to bathe. Some of the homemakers resolve then and there to have a bathroom and a modern kitchen in their own homes.



Many times the improvements have spread from the kitchen to the bedrooms and living room, and here and there rural families have built new homes. When these achievements have been made, the home agents have used them as demonstrations for the whole county. Year after year, they have taken groups of women on tours to see these home improvements. Thirty-odd years of this gradual progress had barely scratched the surface of rural home improvement possibilities when the demonstration house was dedicated in 1952.

#### Using the Demonstration House

The demonstration house is in use throughout the slack farming season, from September until June. Each week during this period one of the 32 Negro home agents in the state and four or five homemakers from her county spend from Monday through Friday in the house, living, learning, dreaming.

#### When Stay Is Over

On Friday afternoon the women head for home. Although they are happy about going back to their families, they look longingly at the modern kitchen with hot and cold running water and at the bathroom where a nice, warm bath requires no more effort than putting the stopper in the bottom of the tub and turning on the water. They look at these conveniences and recall the teakettle on the back of the wood stove at home, the pump out in the yard, the tin tub banging on the back porch, and the task of hauling and heating water for their families to bathe. Some of the homemakers resolve then and there to have a bathroom and a modern kitchen in their own homes.





Mailbox improvement by 4-H members is being pointed out by Agents Saunders and Gill in Newberry County. Improved homescall for improved mailboxes.



### Broader Application

Both the Extension Service officials of South Carolina and those of the United States Department of Agriculture think the demonstration house idea could be applied to good effect in many other places. It is thought that extension workers in other states may find the resources to construct similar houses and use them in similar way.<sup>1</sup>

An examination of the records shows that 4-H projects directly connected to such an idea as the demonstration house (that is, home improvement) increased substantially. In 1955 only 3,168 4-H members were enrolled in such projects as home improvement and home management. But, by 1961, it had risen to 6,511. Some other factors may have entered in, but one of the main contributing factors was surely the demonstration home.

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<sup>1</sup> Extension Service Circular No. 505, "A Way to Better Rural Homes," 1956.



## THE MARLBORO STORY

In an interview with Mrs. Minnie Gandy, home agent in Marlboro County, May 11, 1956, the following story was obtained. It tells how 4-H inspired a little Negro girl to make the most of her opportunities.

Little 10-year-old Alice David, now Mrs. Alice David Dupree, did not know when she was learning to make aprons as a 4-H project and doing a good job of it that she would be the one to launch a great educational project in Marlboro County. This is how it started.

In 1933 Mrs. Minnie Gandy was appointed Negro home demonstration agent in Marlboro County. Mrs. Gandy, a very energetic woman, began at once to organize the farm women into canning clubs. The club women called on the men to assist them in constructing "brush arbors." Under these arbors, furnaces were built of scrap brick and were used to furnish the heat for canning. Seventeen of these arbors were built in the county, and the women would meet there to do their canning and receive other extension information. Mothers would bring their daughters to assist in the canning, and fathers brought their sons who helped construct the arbor and kept the fires burning. On work days when the mothers could not come, they would send their daughters. These girls who helped in canning and boys who helped with the wood were the first club members in Marlboro County.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Gandy and local WPA officials, \$6,000 was obtained from the government to establish seventeen real canning centers on various school grounds in the county. But to get back to the real story, let us mention how little Alice David came into the picture.

When enough of these girls showed interest, clubs for them were



organized. They carried various projects. But as little Alice was a beginner, she had an apron project that year. Her work was beautiful, says her teacher, Mrs. Rosa McEady, who taught in the Galilee school at that time. When it was time for Alice to finish the little school in her community and go to high school in Bennettsville, her 4-H spirit was not dampened. For four years she came back to her community each club meeting day.

At this time the farm women's council was considering offering a college scholarship to a worthy girl. The farm women's clubs assessed themselves and put on a contest among the girls. Every girl who reported over ten dollars would receive enough cloth to make a dress. The dry goods merchants donated the cloth. Little Alice, who had been the faithful 4-H girl on through high school, was selected to receive the first scholarship, and she attended South Carolina State College and finished the course in home economics. She has taught this course in several schools in the state, and now (1956) she is in her native county where she has been teaching successfully for the last eight years.

Since that beginning with little Alice David, the farm women of Marlboro County, under the leadership of Mrs. Minnie Gandy, have given scholarships to sixteen worthy girls to attend the college of their choice. Because the scholarship fund could not cover every expense, efforts were made by these women to have the colleges offer jobs for the girls. South Carolina State College was the only school that did not assist with this project. These girls attended Scotia, Morris College, Benedict College, Claflin, A. & T., and N. C. State. These farm women have invested more than \$5,000 in these seventeen girls, many of whom would not have gone to college



if this project had not been started.

Although Mrs. Gandy has retired, her work with these women in connection with the scholarships and her interest in "her girls" did not cease. Until her death, she was in constant contact with those who have finished and those who were still in college. This story is typical of some of the work done by home agents with girls in several of the counties. Mrs. Cammie F. Clagett, agent in Spartanburg County, has done this kind of service. She, along with the home demonstration clubs, has sent over 40 girls to college. The first girl in Spartanburg County to be awarded a scholarship was Miss Eliza Johnson, who is now teaching in the Baltimore, Maryland, school system. These girls have gone to South Carolina State, Claflin, Benedict, Allen, Morris, North Carolina College, Livingston, A. & T. College, and Tuskegee Institute. Those who have already graduated are in such professions as cosmetology, research, home demonstration work, and teaching.



## SOUTH CAROLINA'S PART AT REGIONAL CAMP

National Camp

State and national leaders in club work understood from the beginning the basic educational nature of club work. At the first national camp, held in Washington, D. C., in 1927, they simply reiterated the principles upon which club work would continue to march forward.

The idea of the National 4-H Club Camp had been germinating for several years. There needed to be some form of national recognition for outstanding junior leaders. Then, too, there had been no national or sectional meeting of state leaders since the Kansas City meeting in 1919, and the need for one was becoming urgent. Without such a meeting, the determination of national directions of policy was difficult. The leaders needed it, if only to restate their ideals and gain inspiration from one another. In 1925, state directors of Extension requested the United States Department of Agriculture to establish a national camp, and in due time the plan was approved.

The three chief purposes of the camp were: To award and develop outstanding junior leaders in club work; to acquaint club members with their government and to acquaint Washington with club work; and to provide a convenient time and place for meeting all state leaders.

This national camp did serve its purpose. But after many years it was realized that these same high ideals and purposes should apply to another large segment of 4-H membership. So, in 1947, during the spring meeting of the southern directors, the Regional 4-H Camp for Negro boys and girls was



authorized. In June 1947 this plan was put before the state leaders in Negro Extension work at a supervisor's conference at Prairie View State College in Texas. During that conference some opposed establishing a regional camp that would rotate from state to state; the opposition wanted Washington as a home base. However, this opposition failed to change the plans.

In 1948, the first regional camp for outstanding Negro boys and girls was held at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This camp was attended by eighty-two boys and girls from sixteen states.<sup>1</sup> To this first all-South camp, South Carolina sent five delegates: Thomas Spells, John Henry Brown, Valda Jennings, Annie Lee Shird, and Ester Wragg.

The committee appointed by the southern directors of Extension to organize a regional 4-H club camp for Negro club members was as follows: L. I. Jones, director of Extension, Mississippi, chairman; Mena Hogan, extension home economist, USDA; Charles A. Sheffield, extension agriculturist, USDA; T. M. Campbell and J. W. Mitchel, extension field agents for Negro work, USDA; Ervin H. Shinn, extension agriculturist, USDA field agent for 4-H Club work in the Southern States; J. R. Otis, leader for Negro work, Alabama; Dozelle F. Lowe, district agent for Negro work, North Carolina.<sup>2</sup> Willie Mable Price (Washington) and Wayman Johnson were the first state 4-H leaders from South Carolina to attend this meeting. Miss Price was assigned to the delegates' conference committee and Johnson was assigned to and made chairman of the citizenship ceremony committee.

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<sup>1</sup> The 4-H Story, p. 140.

<sup>2</sup> Program, First Regional Camp



Mr. L. I. Jones, director from Mississippi, in the foreword of the program, stated:

To be selected as an outstanding club boy or girl to represent your state at the first regional Negro 4-H Club camp is a distinct honor which we all hope and trust each delegate will fully recognize and appreciate. The experiences that you will gain during your week's stay at this camp should inspire you to continue your 4-H Club membership in order that you may develop your leadership qualities to a higher degree.

While attending the daily programs of the camp, if you will keep constantly in mind your 4-H pledge, you will return to your home determined to give the best that you have to the promotion of 4-H Club work and to the development of your own talents.

#### Reaction to First Camp

How the South Carolina delegates reacted to the first regional camp may be gleaned from two of the letters, "echoes," as received by the late T. M. Campbell:



RFD 1, Box 31  
Hyman, South Carolina  
October 21, 1948

Dear Miss Price:

Again, I wish to thank you for your cooperation with me during our stay at camp. I enjoyed the camp very much; it was very exciting meeting boys and girls from other states.

One of the things I enjoyed most was going on the educational and sight-seeing tours. It was interesting to learn how some products, such as oil and rubber, are made. Then, think of being elevated to the thirty-fourth story of the Louisiana State Capitol and being fortunate enough to have an experienced guide show us into the different rooms. The boat ride was something unusual, for it was my first time on water. How thrilling it was to cruise along the Mississippi.

I hope that the camp will continue so that other boys and girls might go. I hope that it will be a different state each year, so that we will be able to learn about every state in the Union.

It seems that I will never be able to stop talking about the camp. I would like to go again. I hope that each year I will have the opportunity of looking forward to spending part of my summer vacation in another state or even in my own state.

The inspiring addresses by some of our leading Negro men and women impressed me very much. How impressive it was to listen to them relate how they came to the top. Most of them started out just a 4-H clubster, but they learned to make the best better and struggled on to the positions they are now holding.

I left the camp with an inspiration to do better work in my club and my community. I was satisfied that by attending the camp I had learned the better ways of carrying on this great 4-H program. I shall try to encourage others to become 4-H members and encourage them to make the best better.

Yours truly,

Annie Lee Shird



Route 1, Box 117  
Cottageville, S. C.  
9/16/48

Mr. Wayman Johnson  
Asst. State Supervisor of Negro Extension Work  
State College  
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Johnson:

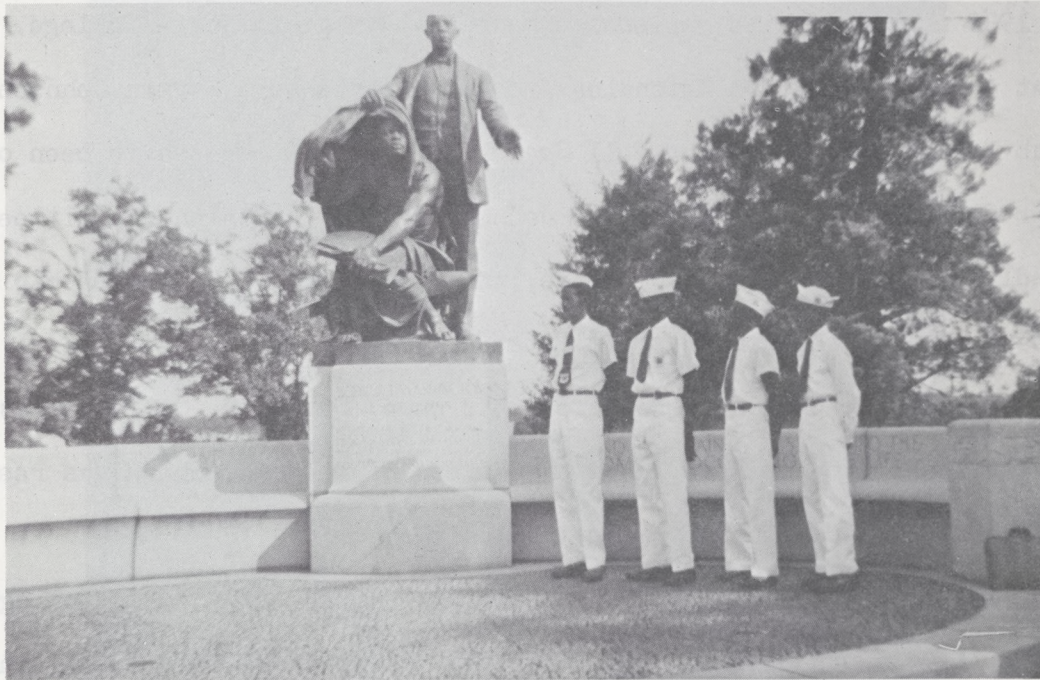
The privilege of having had the pleasure of attending the first regional 4-H camp held at Southern University during the dates of August 24 to 31 will never be forgotten. The educational value to me cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. The privilege of staying at Southern University with all its hospitality, the educational tours conducted, and the inspiring addresses that were made by speakers of prominence have proved to me that democracy in these United States is on the march toward creating better standards for youth. To me and the 300,000 boys and girls this means more responsible citizens of tomorrow.

I assure you and those responsible for making this camp possible that I will pass on the benefits of my experiences to the other clubsters of my county and state for better quality 4-H work. On behalf of the 300,000 4-H clubsters enrolled in club work, I wish to thank those officials who were responsible for the planning of a camp of this type.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Spells  
South Carolina delegate





4-H boys from South Carolina attending regional camp  
on the campus of Tuskegee Institute.



It appears that the southern directors agreed that one of them would be chairman of the committee appointed by the organization to organize the regional camp each year. So, in keeping with that plan, South Carolina was pleased to have its State Director, Dr. D. W. Watkins, to be chairman in 1950 when the third regional camp met at Virginia State College. During that camp, the leaders attending from this state were Wayman Johnson, 4-H Club leader, and Miss Anna Bell Spann (Sherman). It must have been our year for committee assignments. Johnson was on the talent committee, the candle-lighting ceremony committee, and chairman of the citizenship committee. Miss Spann was also on this committee.

During the opening session of this camp, Dr. R. R. Daniel, president of Virginia State College, gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by Dr. D. W. Watkins from South Carolina.

The second regional camp was held at Tennessee A. and I. College in Nashville. South Carolina had delegates there, as she did to all the camps that were held, as follows: Tuskegee Institute in 1951, Arkansas in 1952, Kentucky in 1953, Mississippi in 1954, and from 1955 through 1961 it was held in Washington, D. C. at Howard University.

#### Regional Camp Goes to Washington

There was a feeling ever since the plan was presented to the supervisors' conference in Prairie View that the camp should be in Washington. They believed that the camp, to be an educational effort towards better citizenship, should be located in Washington, which offered this opportunity better than any other place.

So, to go to Washington was really something for our delegates to





Willie Gibson from Clarendon County lays a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Washington, D. C.



look forward to. Advance literature painted beautiful pictures of sights to be seen in the nation's capitol. Because going to Washington is considered a transition period in our club program, we are listing the names of the delegates in South Carolina who attended this first camp there: Linuel Hillian, Walter Browning, Leon Chavous, Willie Gibson, Shelvia Tillerson, Gwyndolyn Dandy, Helen Robinson, and Lillie Pearl Bell. That year, Miss Sara Aiken and Wayman Johnson were the state leaders to attend. Mrs. Marian Paul, state home demonstration agent, was on the planning committee. That year also Wayman Johnson was on the tour committee and chairman of the committee on guidance. Each succeeding year in Washington found South Carolina represented with a full delegation.

#### Wayman Johnson's Involvement

The year of 1958 is the one we feel proud of because it enabled us to have so much person involvement in the camp. It was that year our own State Director, Mr. George B. Nutt, was appointed by the southern directors to be chairman of the planning committee. I was asked to be a member of this committee and was authorized to attend its meeting that was held in Washington on February 14, 1958. I was privileged to work closely with the director and others of the committee during the camp, which was in session at Howard University in August.

The planning committee met on February 14, Director Nutt, presiding. He commented briefly on appreciation for those in attendance as well as on some problems encountered in calling this meeting and the importance of getting off to an early start with the planning. At this meeting a camp operating committee was appointed. Mr. P. H. Stone, Federal Extension





Director George B. Nutt from South Carolina visits the regional 4-H encampment in Washington, D. C. P. H. Stone, far right, U. S. Dept. of Agricultural Extension Service, looks on as Director Nutt autographs books for some of the state representatives.



Service, was camp director, and, along with others, I was placed on this committee.

The camp that year was very successful, as shown in this excerpt taken from a letter Mr. P. H. Stone wrote to Mr. George B. Nutt ...

"in my opinion, this was the best conference to date."

This experience of 1958 paved the way to a greater experience in 1959. This year Mr. Luther Brannor, Director of Extension in Oklahoma, was made chairman of the planning committee and I was asked to serve with him. I was authorized by my director to do so. In addition to the duties as a member of the planning committee, I was privileged to serve as Camp Program Director. The letter which follows has reference to this:

... of this committee was authorized to attend the meeting that ...  
... from South Carolina ...  
... in Washington, D. C. ...  
... of Extension Service, ...  
... as Director of Extension Service for ...  
... the camp, ...  
... in August.

The planning committee met on February 14, Director Nutt, presiding. He commented briefly on appreciation for those in attendance as well as on some problems encountered in calling this meeting and the importance of getting off to an early start with the planning. At this meeting a camp operating committee was appointed. Mr. P. H. Stone, Federal Extension



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
Washington 25, D. C.

August 25, 1959

Wayman Johnson  
Negro Boys 4-H Club Agent  
State College  
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Wayman:

We appreciate your hard work as program operator for the 12th Regional 4-H Camp. This is a tremendous job as you will realize. You hit the ground floor running and continued to climb throughout the camp program. To have some efficient person like you in the actual operations of the program during the week relieves Mr. Bacon and our Operations Committee from numerous arrangements and details. You did a splendid job and we appreciate your work.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lloyd L. Rutledge

/t/ Lloyd L. Rutledge  
Associate Leader  
4-H Club and YMW Programs



We had a deep feeling that the influence of the regional camp would extend far beyond the borders of the cooperating Southern States. Such persons as T. M. Campbell, John Mitchel, P. H. Stone, and A. S. Bacon have had to front this from its early existence and work along with people from all over the South and in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to shape something that would touch the lives of boys and girls and make them useful citizens in the community, the state, and the nation.

The year of 1961 marked the end of the regional camp. At the September meeting of the Directors of the Southern Region, it was agreed to discontinue the regional conference held at Howard University since 1955. When delegates to the 1961 session quoted the 4-H citizenship pledge, which follows, at the end of the last session, it was doubtful whether they knew that this was the end:

#### 4-H CITIZENSHIP PLEDGE

We, individually and collectively, pledge our efforts from day to day to fight for the ideals of this nation.

We will never allow tyranny and injustice to become enthroned in this, our country, through indifference to our duties as citizens.

We will strive for intellectual honesty and exercise it through our power of franchise. We will obey the laws of our land and endeavor increasingly to quicken the sense of public duty among our fellowmen.

We will strive for individual improvement and for social betterment. We will devote our talents to the enrichment of our homes and our communities in relation to their material, social, and spiritual needs.

We will endeavor to transmit this nation to posterity not merely as we found it, but freer, happier, and more beautiful than when it was transmitted to us.





These 4-H delegates from South Carolina attending the regional camp in Washington, D. C., visited Mt. Vernon, the home of the first President of the United States.



## 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT GUIDELINES AFFECT 4-H PROGRAM

With the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the guidelines which followed, drastic changes were required in all phases of the 4-H program. The most significant change was eliminating separate programs for Negro and white youth. The Negro State 4-H Staff, previously stationed at State College in Orangeburg, was moved to Clemson in January 1965. Making the move was the author and Mrs. Altamese Pough, Assistant State 4-H Club Agent (Negro).

As a result of the new policy, all 4-H programs at the county, district, and state levels had to be held on an integrated basis. This resulted in the discontinuance of many county events such as rally days, achievement days, talent programs, etc., until understanding and adjustments could be made. With the discontinuance of recreational and social aspects of 4-H, many 4-H'ers lost interest and dropped out. By 1968, many counties had made adjustments and were conducting all county-wide events on an integrated basis.

The 4-H camping program has been more difficult to conduct than any phase of the Extension program because of the civil rights guidelines. The three 4-H camps were closed for two years. Camp Bob Cooper and Camp Long were previously operated for white club members and Camp Daniels for Negroes. Camps are now operated on an integrated basis. In 1967, approximately 700 4-H'ers attended camp with one-third being Negro. In 1968, 1,300 attended camp with about the same ratio of white and Negro members. Prior to 1964,



the author served as director of Camp Daniels. After his transfer to Clemson, Mr. J. T. Rogers was named coordinator for all state 4-H camps.

The author, however, continued to spend some of his time for the next three years assisting with maintenance and improvement of Camp Daniels.

Prior to 1964, great progress was being made in the leadership development program. Twenty-four counties had held a series of six training sessions for large groups of leaders. In 1968, Greenwood County conducted in-depth leader training sessions, with one white and eleven Negroes completing the course. All counties now work with volunteer adult leaders on an integrated basis. Three Negro and nine white volunteer leaders from South Carolina attended the first Southern Regional 4-H Leader Forum at Rock Eagle, Georgia, in October 1968.

Many 4-H clubs were forced out of the school because of the non-compliance of school districts with civil rights guidelines. One county's enrollment dropped from more than a thousand to less than one hundred. A special effort was made to enroll these youth in special interest groups, but transportation, place of meeting, conflicts with other meetings, and work in the afternoons still eliminated many. Because of HEW noncompliance, 4-H club programs are not held in schools.

The State 4-H Conference program has been continued each year at Clemson, and approximately one-third of those in attendance were Negro. Negro 4-H members have been in attendance each year at the State 4-H Electric Congress.



Negro Extension agents have been a part of the state 4-H record-judging team at Clemson since 1965. The selection of worthy state 4-H winners in the various projects has always been a responsibility. In 1965, Mary Lee Mears, Greenwood County, was chosen as the first Negro delegate to attend National 4-H Conference in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Altamese Pough also attended the Conference.

Negro 4-H Club members attended the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in 1965. Gloria Ann Lynn and Leigh Barno, both of Darlington, attended the Congress in Food-Nutrition and Health. Mrs. Sara Waymer, assistant in Extension Home Economics (Negro), attended the congress the same year. Each year since 1965 Negro club members have represented South Carolina at both National 4-H Conference and 4-H Club Congress. In 1967, Sammie E. Jackson, Negro 4-H member from Darlington, attended National 4-H Conference and was selected as one of the outstanding 4-H'ers in the nation to be a part of the 4-H "Report-to-the-Nation" team. Deborah Jean Payne, Negro 4-H member from Greenwood, was named a sectional winner in the National 4-H Dog Care and Training program in 1968 and attended National 4-H Congress.

In 1964, 67,774 club members were enrolled in 4-H. After passage of the Civil Rights Act, enrollment dropped in 1966 to 55,810 members. In 1968, the enrollment had increased to 61,258, of which 53% were Negroes and 47% were whites.

The author of this manual, while serving as associate state 4-H club agent, assisted with adjustments to comply with regulations of the 1964 Civil Rights Law at all levels of the 4-H program.



## FINALE

The first evidence of leaders taking a part in an agricultural program in this state involving Negro youth was on Hilton Head when the fathers sought to direct their sons. A strong parent-child relationship is found in the state today, but many persons take the role as leaders and don't have children. People who take interest in the present 4-H program may be found in all vocations of life and have varied degrees of training. They disregard all this when helping the child is at stake.

Today, there are more than 200 volunteer leaders working with Negro 4-H members. Leader-training schools are often held in counties to enable them to know what is needed and how to get it to the youth.

Extension agents in South Carolina have found out that, without an efficient core of leaders and a strong recruiting and training program, club work falls behind.

The following press release of June 1, 1951, tells, to some extent, how leaders have been rewarded in this state:

Orangeburg, S. C. -- Approximately 300 persons who have been leaders in the Extension program for 10 years or more will be awarded certificates at Camp Daniels on Camp Daniels' Day Wednesday, June 6. This is the first annual program of this nature and a crowd of 1,500 is expected.

Dr. Edward Warner Brice, professor of education and director of Education Extension Service, State College, will be the speaker.

Camp Daniels is located four miles east of Elloree. This is the Negro 4-H Camp for South Carolina. During its camping season, nearly 2,000 boys and girls attend and take part in weekly programs that are both recreational and educational.

The program, which begins at 11:00 o'clock, June 6, will end with a mammoth barbecue dinner.



Many agents then, as they do today, seem to have the ability to encourage their demonstrators and magnify the influence of their work. They have caught the philosophy of the founder of demonstration work, Seaman A. Knapp, when he said: "Your value lies not in what you do but in what you can get other people to do."

Now the story is told. Four-H work has spread to nations across the seas. We have no idea where it will end. We know not what the future holds for it. We have this feeling, however, that wherever it goes with whatever program it has, the 4-H boys and girls of South Carolina will have made their contribution.



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